Chicago Daily Tribune.

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The Tribune.

SATURDAY AUGUST 2, 1862.

☞ We resign several columns of this morning's paper to a report of the great war meeting in the Court House square last evening, including a verbatim report of Gov. Yates' speech.

HALLECK ON CONFISCATION.

Our special Washington dispatch brings the intelligence that Gen. Halleck has announced himself very decidedly in favor of confiscation and emancipation. Congress having enacted that policy into a law, it is to be expected that all loyal generals will proceed to enforce it at once, yet it is especially gratifying to hear that General Halleck has been in favor of it all the time. A new era is beginning—an era of downright earnest war, such as the rebels have been dealing in all the time. When we abandon the spirit of peace, and commence aiming our blows straight at the heart of the rebellion, we shall be surprised to find how easily our soldiers can put to flight the armies of the aliens.

ENROLLMENT OF THE MILITIA.

Our Springfield dispatches indicate that a resort may be had to drafting to fill up the new regiments, although the progress of enlistment at the present time is quite encouraging. It is by all means proper to have the enrollment of the militia completed in readiness for any emergency. We believe the lists for Cook county have already been made out and transmitted to the Adjutant General's Office some time since, in pursuance of the act of the special session of 1861.

GEN. TURCHIN.

A special Washington dispatch in the N. Y. *Tribune* of Thursday says that "Gen. Turchin, for the trial of whom as Colonel Turchin, Gen. Buell is said by the *Nashville Union* to be delaying the deliverance of East Tennessee, *has been duly commissioned as brigadier general.* He was confirmed by the Senate after the charges against him, now being investigated by court martial, were made, if not after the court had been organized." Hardly any act of the Secretary of War could give more satisfaction in this community than the forwarding of Gen. Turchin's commission, for its effect will be to quash Gen. Don Carlos Buell's court martial, restoring Gen. Turchin to his position in the field, and securing to the country his invaluable services in fighting and crushing rebellion. A court martial of colonels cannot sit in judgment on a brigadier general.

Gen. Turchin's offense consists in believing that peace and war cannot be carried on successfully at the same time and place. He is not the man to allow his soldiers to die of scurvy for want of vegetables while guarding the onion patch of a traitor, and it does not lie in the boots of Don Carlos Buell to restrain him from hitting a rebel's head wherever he sees it.

DISCOURAGING ENLISTMENTS.

As our dispatches have already stated, certain parties in New York having been found discouraging enlistments, Secretary Seward has ordered United States Marshal Murray to arrest every one found in the disloyal work and place them in Fort Lafayette. Marshal Murray gives notice that he shall enforce the order at once and vigorously. It will be well to send a similar order and set the like official zeal in operation out this way. We are disposed to bring to light all duly accredited instances of this form of disloyalty, and it may be as well to make a beginning at the office of the United States Quartermaster in this city. Capt. Potter and Capt. Christopher will know we do not mean them, but we refer to a well known employe in the office of the latter. Two young men from Aurora who came into this city intending to enlist, visiting the office in question to ask information, were told that they were "G–d d——n fools to think of going in." Justly astonished and indignant at such a rebuff in a quarter thus unexpected, they give the most indubitable testimony of the fact, which is not at all weakened by the previous reputation of the individual as eminently and notoriously disloyal. The case commends itself to Capt. Christopher, and the office and the community cannot be too soon rid of this offender.

War Meeting at Urbana.

There will be a grand war meeting of Champaign county, at Urbana, next Tuesday. A number of distinguished speakers will be present. Let the farmers come out and show that Champaign county is for the Union to the last man and to the last dollar, and the last end of the chapter.

Order of Gen. Buell on the Murfreesboro Affair.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO, IN CAMP, HUNTSVILLE, ALA., July 21.

[General Orders, No. 32.]

On the 13th inst. the force at Murfreesboro, under command of Brig. Gen. T. T. Crittenden, late colonel of the 6th Indiana regiment, and consisting of six companies of the 9th Michigan, nine companies of the 3d Minnesota, two sections of Hewitt's Kentucky battery, four companies of the 4th Kentucky cavalry, and three companies of the 7th Pennsylvania cavalry, was captured at that place by a force of the enemy's cavalry variously estimated at from 1,800 to 3,500.

It appears from the best information that can be obtained that Brigadier General Crittenden and Col. Duffield, of the 9th Michigan, with the six companies of that regiment and all of the cavalry, were surprised and captured early in the morning, in the quarters and streets of the town, or in their camps and with but slight resistance, and without any timely warning of the presence of the enemy. The rest of the force, consisting of the 3d Minnesota and the artillery, under Col. Lester, left its camp and took another position, which it maintained, with but few casualties against the feeble attacks of the enemy, until about 3½ o'clock, when it was surrendered and marched into captivity.

Take it in all its features, few more disgraceful examples of neglect of duty and lack of good conduct can be found in the history of wars. It fully merits the extreme penalty which the law provides for such misconduct. The force was more than sufficient to repel the enemy effectually. The mortification which the army will feel at the result is poorly compensated by the exertion made by some, perhaps many, of the officers to retrieve the disgrace of the surprise. The action fit to be adopted with reference to those who are blamable, especially the officers highest in command, cannot be determined without further investigation.

In contrast to this shameful affair, the general commanding takes pleasure in making honorable mention of the conduct of a detachment of twenty-two men of companies I and H, 10th Wisconsin regiment, under the command of Sergeants W. Nelson and A. H. Mankinson. The detachment was on duty guarding a bridge east of Huntsville, when it was attacked, on the 28th of April, by a force of 200 or 300 cavalry, which it fought for two hours and repulsed in the most signal manner.

Such is the conduct that duty and honor demand of every soldier; and this example is worthy of imitation by higher officers and larger commands.

By command of Major General BUELL.
J. B. FRY, Colonel and Chief of Staff.
Official: J. M. WRIGHT, A. A. G.

The Loyal Governors.

For convenience of reference we give the following list of the loyal Governors and their residences:

States.	Governors.	Official Residence.
Maine	Isr'l Washburn, Jr.	Augusta.
New Hampshire	Nath'l S. Berry	Concord.
Massachusetts	John A. Andrew	Boston.
Rhode Island	William Sprague	Providence.
Connecticut	Wm A. Buck'gham	Hartford.
Vermont	Fred'k Holbrook	Montpelier.
New York	Edwin D. Morgan	Albany.
New Jersey	Charles S. Olden	Trenton.
Pennsylvania	Andrew G. Curtin	Harrisburg.
Delaware	William Burton	Dover.
Maryland	Aug. W. Bradford	Baltimore.
Virginia	F'cis H. Pierpont	Wheeling.
Ohio	David Tod	Columbus.
Indiana	Oliver P. Morton	Indianapolis.
Illinois	Richard Yates	Springfield.
Michigan	Austin Blair	Lansing.
Wisconsin	Edw'd Salomon	Madison.
Minnesota	Alexander Ramsey	St. Paul.
Iowa	Sam. J. Kirkwood	Des Moines.
Missouri	Ham'ton R. Gamble	Jefferson City.
California	Leland Stanford	Sacramento.
Oregon	Addison C. Gibbs	Eugene City.

MR. LINDSAY'S MOTION IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Eloquent Speech of Mr. Taylor, M. P. for Leicester.

THE ISSUE IN AMERICA, SLAVERY OR FREEDOM.

In the House of Commons, July 18.

Mr. P. Taylor wished to state the reasons why he thought the House ought not to agree to the motion of the honorable member for Sunderland. [Hear, hear.] The honorable gentleman had kept his motion dangling before the House for some time, and what had induced him finally to bring it forward he (Mr. Taylor) could not say. He ventured to think that the honorable gentleman had selected a very inauspicious time for bringing forward his long deferred motion. The honorable gentleman should recollect the maxim, that Providence fights on the side of the strongest battalions, and that the 20,000,000 of the North are not likely to be put down by the 5,000,000 or 6,000,000 of the South, incumbered as the latter were with 4,000,000 or 5,000,000 of slaves. He thought America had a right to expect that England, distinguished for her anti-slavery principles, would have acted very differently in the struggle between the North and the South. [Hear, hear.] Certain portions of the press of this country had, he thought, dealt anything but fairly with the Northern States in the present struggle, for no sooner had the sword been drawn by the South than that portion of the press came out with denunciations against the North for entering into the war. ["Hear, hear," from the opposition.] All that indignation, which at one time fell toward the Washington government when we thought it was more or less influenced by Southern councils, was suddenly transferred to the North when the late disunion took place between the States. Attacks of the most inconsistent and contradictory character were kept up against the North with the utmost perseverance and animosity. They were denounced for not doing that, which, when done, was deemed equally deserving of the censure of the same press. They were denounced as tyrannous and dictatorial. We were told they could not carry on war because they could not raise the money; and as soon as the money was raised, we were then told that they were extravagant and spendthrift. The North had been pronounced as hypocritical in professing to fight for the freedom of the slaves. [Opposition cheers.] But as soon as the United States of America had freed from the stain of slavery the central District of Columbia, they were accused then of not dealing fairly with the rights of the South. [Ironical cheers.] Judging from the speech of the honorable member for Sunderland, and the progressive steps he had taken on this question, it was evident that, when he spoke of mediation, he meant the recognition of the independence of the South, and intervention on the part of this country with that object. [No, no.] Intervention meant nothing but war with the United States. [Hear, hear, and cries of "No, no."] Now, he (Mr. Taylor) confessed that he never heard such tremendous issues raised with apparently so little consciousness of the importance of the motion which he had made as had been displayed by the honorable gentleman that night. He (Mr. Taylor) had never yet heard of a war in which there was not bloodshed and suffering felt, but was that a reason why this country should rush into the struggle now going on in America? Why, our war with Russia in the Crimea—that with the Chinese—our intervention in Mexico, and the many other difficulties we had created by our interference in the affairs of other states, were but chips in the porridge as compared with the tremendous results which a war between this country and the United States would occasion. [Hear, hear.] Modern history could show nothing that would be at all comparable to it. It would be just as fratricidal a war as the war now going on between the Northern and Southern States. It would be a war which would strike terror into the hearts of all the friends of progress and liberty, but would be rejoiced at by those who were the foes of freedom. [Hear, hear.] He denied that the working classes held those opinions which the honorable gentleman seemed to think they entertained upon this question. As an instance of the contrary he would remind the House that a meeting held at Blackburn the other day, when a proposition similar in spirit to the one submitted by the honorable member for Sunderland was moved, a resolution of precisely opposite character was put to the meeting and almost carried unanimously. He (Mr. Taylor) thought the attitude assumed at the present moment by the suffering people of Lancashire was one of the finest that the history of our country presented to our admiration. [Cheers.] That people were exposed to privations from causes beyond their own action and control; nevertheless they exhibited an attitude of manly patience and resignation which was most praiseworthy. They regarded with the utmost patience their little savings daily decreasing and with no hope in the future; but in the justice and benevolence of their more worldly favored countrymen to stand between them and actual want. [Hear, hear.] The attitude of that people was truly magnificent, when, amid all their sufferings they refused to assent to an intervention in America, from a feeling that such an interference would bring a stain upon the anti-slavery flag of England. [Hear, hear.] The present strife in America was no casual one which had suddenly broken out. It had been long expected. It was the Nemesis of that system of slavery which condemned as chattel property four millions of human beings, because they were "guilty of a skin not colored like our own." The war between the North and the South was then inevitable. It was said that North America cared nothing for the slaves. [Opposition cheers.] He regretted to say that nothing could be more true. *The issue, however, was not the less—slavery or no slavery.* The Northern States had not virtue enough to care for the slavery of the blacks, and only rose to a sense of its own infamy when they found that their freedom and independence were closely bound up with their own immediate interest. They had placed upon their statute book one of the most infamous laws that ever degraded a civilized state—namely, the fugitive slave law. [Hear, hear.] The North had given up all that it was possible for them to give up to conciliate the slaveholding States of the South, but they would not allow the curse of slavery to be extended over the new States of America. [Hear, hear.] But supposing the South, either by their own prowess or our assistance, became independent, it would be merely an armed truce—a postponement of the war. When either party felt strong enough, they would renew the contest. Two things were required by the system of slavery of any community by which it was cherished—a fugitive slave law and a continual extension of territory. These the Northern States would not allow, and the consequence was that every yard of debatable ground would be the nucleus of future war. We had neither right nor interest to interfere, and if we had it would not be in the interest of humanity to do so, unless we could help the North and the South to solve the question of slavery. To interfere would be but giving fallacious encouragement to the South and stimulating the North to increased bitterness and antagonism against this country. It was enough to irritate the North against us that the nation which had spent twenty millions to emancipate its own slaves should be discussing in Parliament the propriety of encouraging the establishment of a State based upon a system of human servitude. The opinion of Mr. John Stuart Mill—a name entitled to great weight in that House—was that if we drove the free states of the North to submit to a peace founded on the separation of the Union, we should have to fight the slave states themselves at a great disadvantage, no longer with the North as an ally. He hoped that the House would give a decided negative to the proposition of the honorable member for Sunderland, and that such a question would not again be submitted to it, involving a discussion which was not creditable to England, and could not fail to be regarded as an insult to America. [Cheers.]

A New Apostle in the Shenandoah.

The Warrenton correspondent of the N. Y. *Herald* sends the following amusing paraphrase of a part of the third chapter of Matthew, written by a soldier in General Pope's army:

1. In those days came John the General, preaching in the Valley of Shenandoah.
2. And saying, repent ye, for the army of the Union is at hand.
3. For this is he that was spoken of by the Prophet Stanton, saying, The voice of one crowing in the wilderness—prepare ye the way for the Pope; make his paths straight.
4. And the same John had his suite about him, and a McClellan saddle for his headquarters, and his meat was gathered from the folds of the dwellers in Virginia.
5. Then went out to him Fauquier and Loudon, and all the counties round about the Sulphur Springs.
6. And were sworn of him upon the constitution, confessing their sins of secession.
7. But when he saw many of the blabbers and brawlers come unto his ordeal, he said unto them: "O, generation of vipers, who hath warned you to flee from the wrath to come?"
8. Bring forth fruits, therefore, meat for repentence.
9. And think not, to say within yourselves—we have taken the oath of allegiance and are disciples of Abraham, therefore not subject to contribute to the stores of the federal commissary; for I say unto you that I am able of these troops to raise up children unto Abraham, and you must shell out.
10. And know also that the axe is laid unto the root of the tree, &c. * * * * * * *

☞ It appears from dispatches that John Morgan has telegraphed from Georgetown, Kentucky, that he had "a force sufficient to hold all the country outside of Lexington and Frankfort." But in less than three days he and his gang were flying for life toward Tennessee before a force not superior in numbers to his own. There's a specimen of guerilla chivalry.

FROM CAIRO AND THE SOUTH.

Arrival of the Ram Queen of the West.

GUERILLAS HANGED AT HENDERSON, KY.

Gen. Bragg Reported to be Marching on Chattanooga

THE COMMISSION ON WAR CLAIMS AT CAIRO.

Quartermaster Hatch's Accounts Approved.

CONDITION OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

COTTON COMING INTO MEMPHIS.

Telegraphic Communication Between Memphis and Corinth Abandoned.

The Attack on Col. Daniels' Regiment at Bloomfield.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
CAIRO, August 1, 1862.

The ram Queen of the West arrived here today. She is badly cut up, and goes to St. Louis for repairs.

From Henderson we have news of considerable skirmishing back of that place. Our troops are hanging guerillas, who in several instances have retaliated on Unionists.

From Jackson we have a rumor that Price and Bragg are known to be marching on Chattanooga. It needs confirmation.

A company of cavalry under Major Merrill, started from here yesterday on a scouting expedition down the Missouri side of the river. They have not yet returned.

The skirmish at Bolivar did not amount to much, and it is asserted by officers from there that Bragg has not been in the vicinity.

Cairo is yet full of the most absurd rumors, all of which it is impossible to trace to any foundation.

The war claim commission closed its business to-day. In the short time it has been in session a great deal of work has been done. The whole number of claims filed is 1,698, amounting to $599,219.39. Of these, claims to the amount of $451,105.81 were allowed. All of Quartermaster Hatch's claims were allowed, the investigation not having established anything of fraud or corruption in them.

John Bird of Bird's Point filed claims amounting to upwards of $83,000, all of which were dismissed on account of his disloyalty.

Gen. Strong has returned from Corinth. He reports great activity among the troops in that quarter. Our force on the line of the Mobile and Ohio railroad has been largely increased, and there is no danger of any more interruptions from guerillas.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
CAIRO, August 1, 1862.

A rebel mail, containing letters of the 28th, has been captured near Corinth. Many of them were from officers of Bragg's army, congratulating their families upon the kind treatment they were receiving from the Yankees, and all indicated that Bragg was about marching on Chattanooga. This confirms reports received from other sources.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
MEMPHIS, July 29, via CAIRO, July 31.

Everything is quiet in Memphis. Captain Cheeks' case has been concluded, but no judgment made public by Gen. Sherman. Meantime Capt. Cheeks is at liberty.

Capt. John McDonald has resigned his position as one of the members of the property commission under the confiscation act. His place is filled by Capt. J. Davis. The commission have already reported from 150 to 175 pieces of property for confiscation. The commission organized with Major John McDowell, formerly of the 8th Missouri regiment, who commanded from Fort Donelson to Shiloh and Corinth, as president. Major McDowell appointed the following assistants; Major McGiven, formerly of the 9th Missouri; Capt. W. A. Johnson, formerly of the 8th Missouri; W. H. Smith, G. W. Vaughan, Jeff. J. Kittering, Capt. J. W. Davis, and Charles H. Ford. The assistants in each Ward are thus arranged: First ward, W. H. Smith; second ward, Chas. H. Ford; third ward, W. A. Johnson; fourth ward, Major David McGiven; fifth ward, G. W. Vaughan; sixth ward, Jeff. J. Kittering.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
MEMPHIS, July 30, via CAIRO, August 1.

We have had no boat from Vicksburg since the Queen of the West. She went north yesterday for repairs, the Carondelet following slowly with sick, wounded, &c, but has not arrived yet. Boats are running quite regularly between here and Helena.

Renting houses and business places by property-holders is prohibited by order of Gen. Sherman to the quartermaster of the post, Henry S. Fitch. The United States Government takes possession of the city and rents all places and receives all rents. Persons renting contrary to this order will be compelled to pay over again to the representative of the government.

Last Thursday the Southern army under Gen. Bragg was at Tupello, except one division, which moved off. My informant did not know in what direction. Some persons yesterday affected to have information that Bragg's army had invested Bolivar, but I regard all such reports premature. One rumor is that Bragg's army is to move on Nashville.

Telegraph operations between Memphis and Corinth are entirely given up for the present. The telegraphic corps left the city last evening for Cairo, with their instruments, &c.

Should the Government dispatch boats not soon renew trips up and down the river, you may expect to obtain news from here at irregular intervals, for some time to come. Correspondents have had nothing reliable to transport since the line of dispatch steamers were hauled off for repairs.

A grand Union meeting is to be held at the Court House Square on Friday.

Cotton comes in considerable quantities daily from Helena, and sells at thirty and thirty-three cents per pound.

Last night two skiffs were seen quietly stealing down the river below the city. Capt. W. R. Simonds caused them to be hailed. No reply being given, a musket shot was sent in their direction. This brought one of the skiffs to, which contained Dr. Wm. Jones. The occupant of the other skiff still went on his way, but was pursued by our tars in another boat, and before he could reach Fort Pickering, he was taken. He proved to be John G. Barnard. The skiffs had been loaded with salt, quinine, and various articles of military use. Before being taken, Barnard contrived to throw most of his cargo into the river, but ten-ounce bottles of quinine betrayed him.

From Cape Girardeau we have news to-day confirming my dispatch of Wednesday night. Considerable of a fight had taken place. Federal reinforcements had been sent from Cape Girardeau, and it is also asserted that a large number of the residents in the vicinity, obliged by the late order to enroll themselves under some organization, had left to join the rebel forces.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
CAIRO, August 1, 1862.

The scouting party under Major Merrill have returned. They found the Mississippi country thoroughly alive with secesh leaving their houses, but did not succeed in capturing them, their thorough knowledge of the swamps and brush enabling them to escape. At Charleston, they learned of the fight at Bloomfield Creek, back of Cape Girardeau, and that one company of Daniels' regiment were surrounded there by 600 secesh. A dispatch to Gen. Strong from the commanding officer at Cape Girardeau confirms this, and thinks they will be able to hold out until the reinforcements now on the way shall reach them.

MEMPHIS, July 30—via CAIRO, Aug. 1.—Rumors reached here yesterday of the late attack of some confederate cavalry upon Brownsville, and capture of a number of persons there, trading for cotton, with $15,000 in gold.

No more cotton or other products of the country are hereafter to be bought with gold, from secession or Union men. According to an order of Gen. Sherman, issued this morning, all cotton hereafter sold in this market is to be seized and sent with proceeds, to be held subject to claim of the owner. All merchants disbursing money against the provisions of said order to be arrested and brought before a military commission for aiding the enemy. Citizens may buy cotton or other property by giving obligations, payable at the close of the war, or at the pleasure of the government, or they may deposit the value of purchases with the quartermaster, to be held in trust for the benefit of the army.

Some rebel pickets were discovered here the other day in a confectionary store, and secured by government authority.

Recent irregularities in the receipt of mails from the North have ceased, mails having been received from Cairo nearly every day for the past ten days, much to the relief of the business community and public generally, who suffered great inconvenience from previous delays. Since June 15th, nearly 50,000 letters have been sent North from the Memphis post-office.

FROM WASHINGTON.

TEN NEW REGIMENTS FROM INDIANA.

PERILOUS SITUATION OF KENTUCKY.

TREASONABLE CONDUCT OF THE WICKLIFFEITES.

ARMS FOR THE NEW ILLINOIS REGIMENTS.

The Question of Drafting.

Gen. Halleck on Confiscation and Emancipation.

He intends to Make Thorough Work in Both Directions.

His Explanation of Order No. 3.

The New Ironsides Ordered to Sea.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
WASHINGTON, Aug. 1, 1862.

An official report from Indiana says that State will have ten regiments under the new call ready by the 10th of this month. Advices from other States begin to look a little more encouraging.

Gov. Dennison, Representative Gurley, Larz Anderson and Gen. Bates, arrived here to-day, as a committee from Gov. Tod, to represent to the president the condition of southern Ohio and Kentucky, and secure what relief may be possible. They represent, as their own belief, as well as the belief of the Union men of Kentucky, that that State is in imminent danger—in fact, just trembling in the balance between the Union and the Southern confederacy. The old secession party has been strengthened by the virtual accession of an element represented by such men as Wickliffe; and the guerilla uprisings are taken as indicating a desire to feel the public sentiment of the State and inflame young men with the idea of becoming renowned chieftains like Morgan. Fears are expressed of attempts by secessionists and guerillas to seize the polls and control the election in many portions of the State next Monday, which is not one of special importance, but it is feared they will seize it as a good opportunity for rising and overawing Union voters, committing depredations and securing the machinery of county government as an aid to their schemes in future. Whether this takes place or not, it is regarded as certain that the secessionists are more powerful and dangerous in Kentucky now, and it is believed that at any rate they will, if not overawed, interfere with the extra session of the legislature just called by Gov. Magoffin. The Union men feel an absolute necessity, at this time, of having a reliable loyal governor for the State, and hope that they may be able to devise some plan by which Lieut. Gov. Fisk can be clothed with all the present power of the governor, or by which such powers may be placed in the hands of some one to be regularly elected. Meantime, it is regarded as absolutely necessary to have military force enough immediately to prevent any present uprising, and to protect Frankfort when the legislature meets. Speaker Buckner is understood to have made such representations to Gov. Tod, coupled with others, regarding the condition of the State and border, on the strength of which the above named commissioners were at once sent on to lay the facts before the president and Gen. Halleck. They have had one interview with the president, and one with General Halleck, and at this hour (ten o'clock) are again closeted with the president. It is understood that every effort is being made to co-operate with the views of Gov. Tod and the commission.

A movement is on foot to organize a brigade of the employes of the department for service in defense of Washington—some 2,000 clerks to go into such organization. Judge Edmonds of the land office has a company raised already.

Simeon Draper of New York, is appointed a commissioner under Stanton's new order to secure the immediate return of soldiers and officers absent on furlough. He started for New England this evening to begin the work at once.

The President, in conversation with a prominent politician to-day, expressed great displeasure at Wickliffe's speech at Indianapolis.

It is stated here as a very significant fact that John Morgan has sent his mother and family away from Lexington, Kentucky, to Judge Jim Clark's, at Hamilton, Ohio, which is interpreted to mean that Morgan expects trouble at Lexington and thinks best to have his family safe in Ohio.

The navy department has positive information that but one iron gunboat is building for the rebels in foreign ports, and that has been closely watched, day and night, for the last six weeks, by the Tuscarora.

A great war meeting is to be held here next Wednesday, on the east front of the capitol.

The Illinois State agent is here, making arrangements for securing arms for the first ten Illinois regiments under the new call.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
WASHINGTON, August 1, 1862.

Orders have been sent forward for the arrest of a prominent citizen and politician of Ohio on evidence against him which is deemed sufficient.

Halleck stated to certain prominent gentlemen, and authorized them to make use of the statements as they might choose, that he was and had been in favor of a thorough confiscation of all the property of rebels, slaves included. He explained that Order No. 3 was intended in spirit to apply to anybody, black or white; that his theory was that none but men having military business with the army should be allowed to be about it, and that it was with the sole purpose of keeping military operations as secret as possible that the order was issued. He stated that he had issued orders to Gen. McClellan to impress and use all the negroes he can get, in any way in which he can make them useful, and he was to pay no attention as to whether they were slaves or free, or whether the slaves of Union or rebel masters. These questions belonged to the civil law, but the rebels had brought on the war and military men had no business and would not consider them.

Gen. McClellan telegraphed here that he could not get milk for sick soldiers, the secessionists wouldn't furnish milk, and Union men charged exhorbitant prices. Gen. Halleck telegraphed back, if secessionists won't furnish milk to seize their cows, and milk them yourselves. Have the military board fix a price for Unionists to sell at, and if they refuse to take that price, seize from them also.

The committee of Ohioans are just out from another long interview with the president, Gen. Halleck and Secretary Stanton. During the day, they had called to see the president, but failed to find him. The president soon after learned of their call, went to Willard's to see them, and subsequently appointed an interview for this evening. Thus far the result of their mission is highly satisfactory, and such measures are regarded certain to be promptly taken as will meet the demands of Kentucky and southern Ohio. It may be announced that a general will be sent to Cincinnati and an ample military force placed at his disposal. Arrangements to this end are already in progress. The general will be under Buell, being in his department, but will, in many respects, have an independent command. The probability now seems to be that he will be selected from Buell's division of brigade commanders. Gen. Rousseau is spoken of more than any other now, but fears are entertained that he cannot be spared from the command of his division. Matters will be decided to-morrow when the committee are to have another interview with Halleck. The government is now fully awake to the condition of affairs in Kentucky, and prompt measures for safety are promised.

NEW YORK, August 1.—Yesterday orders were somewhat unexpectedly received at the Brooklyn navy yard to put two U. S. vessels in commission at once. Accordingly the brig Bainbridge and steamer Vixen were commissioned. It is said that the New Ironsides iron clad frigate, now almost finished at Philadelphia, is to be commissioned and dispatched to sea with sealed orders to-morrow. All her officers have been ordered to report at once.

Henceforth no unnaturalized alien is to be employed in any navy yard in the Union. All persons seeking employment, must, before they are accepted, produce certificates of naturalization. This order is aimed at a large class of foreigners who like to get government money, but threaten to demand British or other protection if compulsory military service is demanded of them. If carried out it will result in the discharge of some 600 men of the different stations.

The N. Y. *Tribune's* Washington dispatch says: "Col. Loomis, assistant adjutant general of Illinois, is here to obtain arms for the nine regiments called from that State. He says that the ranks of the nine will be full by the time arms reach them.

"Reports from Indiana, Vermont, Massachusett and New Jersey are particularly encouraging. Other States are doing better than was supposed.

"Several of the heads of departments have been in favor of drafting ever since the call for 300,000 more men was issued. Others, however, are known to be strongly opposed to this step. The probabilities would seem to be that no system of drafting by the general government will be adopted, but that every governor who asks for it will receive authority to draft."

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Major H. A. Goldsborough, appointed collector for Washington Territory, will sail from New York to-day, with commissions for the collectors and assessors on the Pacific coast.

Preliminary arrangements were made last night by numbers of gentlemen, with Senator Pomeroy as chairman, for a public meeting to encourage recruiting for the army. President Lincoln will be invited to preside. The prospect is that a large sum will be subscribed to facilitate this patriotic movement.

A great many applications are made to the war department by individuals for authority to raise regiments in the loyal States. None of these applications are granted, because the entire control of the new regiments have been given to the governors till they are ready for service.

Theodore Schwartz has been recognized by the president as consul of Saxony for Kentucky at Louisville.

WASHINGTON, August 1.—The name of Goldsborough was erroneously printed in some of the newspapers as the head of the active list of Rear Admirals. They rank as follows: Farragut, Goldsborough, Dupont and Foote.

David Witler has been appointed assessor and Geo. W. Brown collector for Colorado, and Jesse C. Little assessor and Roberton Borton collector, for Utah territory, under the internal tax bill.

Commissioner of Indian affairs, Dole, is absent from Washington negotiating a treaty with the Indians in Northern Minnesota, located on the Red River of the North and up to the British Provinces.

Hon. Thos. F. Bowie, Ex-M. C., recently arrested at his house in Maryland and brought to Washington on suspicion of encouraging soldiers to desert, has been honorably discharged from custody.

Capt. Porter, of the mortar flotilla, has left Washington for a brief visit North to recruit his health previous to resuming his command.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Gen. Schofield's Exemption Order.

ENROLLMENT OF MILITIA IN MISSOURI.

Volunteering Active in the State.

Gen. Curtis Returns to the Interior of Arkansas to Look After Price.

A St. Louis Rebel Roughly Handled.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
ST. LOUIS, August 1, 1862.

Accounts from the interior represent that the modified order of Gen. Schofield, allowing parties to exempt themselves from military service on the payment of ten dollars, creates great disgust among Union men and pleases the secessionists. This sentiment is so unanimous that the order will probably be rescinded. The enrollment in the interior progressed favorably before this. Shelby county has enrolled 1,000 names and others in proportion.

Since Porter's defeat many suspected guerillas are returning homeward.

Volunteer recruiting improves. Every train from the country brings in recruits. Last night a company of sixty from Pettis county came in on the Pacific railroad. Very few Germans are going into the service. Several Irishmen here have enlisted to go to New York to join Meagher's Irish brigade.

Gen. Curtis has returned with his army to the interior of Arkansas, to cut off Price. Should he cross the river, Little Rock is again in danger. Missouri is protected against a serious raid from Arkansas by this movement.

Guards on railroad bridges have recently been doubled by Gen. Schofield's orders, to guard against surprises by rebels.

An ex-inmate of McDowell's college prison was severely handled last night for objecting to the Union flag being suspended over his door, but out of another man's window.

The drum and fife to enliven recruiting is heard at every corner in the heart of the city.

Freights to Memphis are very plenty in anticipation of masked batteries stopping steamboats hereafter.

PORTER'S MORTAR FLEET.

Proposed Reduction of Fort Darling.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 1.—A letter from Fortress Monroe, July 30th, to the *Inquirer* says: Seven of Com. Porter's fleet arrived and came to anchor in the Roads early this morning. Twelve of the fleet in all left the Southwest Pass on the 17th of July. Of these seven have reached Fortress Monroe, and the others are hourly expected. The officers and crew of all the vessels think they are to reduce Fort Darling, and intimate a perfect willingness to undertake the job. Fiery times may be looked for in that direction shortly.

Advance of Gen. Pope's Army.

WASHINGTON, August 1.—A letter from Virginia states that Gen. Hatch's cavalry brigade, belonging to Gen. Pope's command, is actively scouting the whole country from the enemy's lines to Little Washington, but is not meeting with any large forces. He is, however, making it too hot for spies and guerillas, many of whom are frequently captured and consigned to the charge of the provost marshal.

PHILADELPHIA, August 1.—A special dispatch from Washington says:

"The correspondent of the *Inquirer* reached here to-night from Warrenton, with the intelligence that Major General Pope's army had advanced beyond Warrenton. The men were in the best of spirits, and an enthusiastic feeling prevailed at the prospect of future business."

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

GRATIFYING PROGRESS OF ENLISTMENTS.

PROPOSED ENROLLMENT OF THE MILITIA.

Members of the New Regiments.

MORE SURGEONS WANTED.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
SPRINGFIELD, August 1, 1862.

Reports from the southern and central parts of the State, show unmistakably that the regiments in these portions of the State will soon be filled. Sixteen regiments are now organizing, and unless the harvest in the northern counties prevents, all these regiments will probably be full by the first of next month. Quartermasters have been appointed and supplies sent forward to-day to camps at Anna, Union county, Centralia, Peoria, Mattoon and Kankakee, at all of which places recruits are already arriving.

Notwithstanding these encouraging appearances, things look a little like drafting. An important circular issued, to-day by the adjutant general to all the county clerks in the State, has a squint that way. These clerks are notified to immediately forward lists of all men in their counties able to do military duty. The circular must either be the fore-runner of drafting or the immediate organization of the militia of the State, or perhaps both. That Illinois is now about to put forth her greatest energies is plainly evident from the active preparations going on in the military department, and the activity displayed in every part of the State.

Numbers have to-day been assigned to a part of the new regiments organizing, as follows:

Board of Trade regiment, Chicago	No. 72
Regiment organizing at Springfield	No. 73
Regiment organizing at Rockford	No. 74
Regiment organizing at Dixon	No. 75
Regiment organizing at Kankakee	No. 76
Regiment organizing at Peoria	No. 77
Regiment organizing at Quincy	No. 78
Regiment organizing at Mattoon	No. 79
Regiment organizing at Centralia	No. 80
Regiment organizing at Anna	No. 81

An important order has just been received from the war department authorizing the appointment of an additional assistant surgeon to each volunteer regiment. This policy has been pressed by this State upon the attention of the general government for months, and in the absence of authority until now the State has employed many of them at its own expense. As the medical board of the State meets here next Monday, it is hoped that the very best surgeons of the State will come forward and be examined and take their place. Why should they not, for it is no greater sacrifice for them to abandon a good practice and take care of our suffering soldiers than it is for others who are now coming forward to render service.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., August 1.—The following instructions have this day been sent to the county clerks of the various counties of this State:

"Under the provisions of 'An act to amend chapter seventy of the revised statute,' approved May 2d, 1861, all free, white, able-bodied citizens of this State, over the age of eighteen and under forty five years, are liable to military duty; and for the purposes of said act, permanent residents shall be deemed citizens.

"It is made the duty of assessors to make and file in the office of the county clerk of each county a complete list of such persons this day, and it is also made your duty to forthwith forward a copy of said lists to the adjutant general of the State for record.

"The present exigencies of the public service require that the duties enjoined upon assessors and county clerks shall be promptly performed; and you are hereby notified and required to forward said list to this department without delay.

"In case any assessor in your county neglects to file such lists in your office, as required by said law, you will please notify me immediately of such failure.

"ALLEN C. FULLER, Adj't Gen'l."

FROM GEN. POPE'S ARMY.

GEN. SIGEL'S CORPS PUSHING SOUTHWARD.

Vigorous Movements and Measures Against the Enemy.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
WASHINGTON, August 1, 1862.

Advices received from Schenck's and Milroy's divisions, in Sigel's corps of Pope's army, indicate unusual activity for several days past. Both are pushing steadily southward. The enemy in tolerably heavy force is retreating before them, evidently making for Gordonsville, where they are said to be preparing fortifications. Each division has been taking numbers of prisoners—mostly scouts and outlying pickets of the enemy posted on the summit of the Blue Ridge and different points along the route. Milroy, before leaving Luray, assembled all the male inhabitants—some 250 in number—in a church, and told them that under Pope's recent orders they could have their choice—take the oath of allegiance and conduct themselves as loyal citizens, or go to Richmond. All but five took the oath. These five Milroy at once arrested. Schenck performed a somewhat similar operation at Woodville. Both divisions continued pushing forward, and general activity is exhibited. No losses of any consequence yet. The men are much refreshed by their late rests in the valley, and are in splendid health and spirits for the campaign.

FROM M'CLELLAN'S ARMY.

THE REBELS OPEN FIRE FROM THE SOUTH BANK OF THE RIVER.

Their Battery Silenced.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, August 1, 1862.

"About twelve o'clock last night the rebels opened fire from the opposite side of the river with two batteries of light artillery. Their fire was principally directed at the mail boat, which was loading at the headquarters of Col. Ingalls, and the shipping and encampments of Westover. The rebel pieces were handled well and fired with great rapidity. Four men were killed and five or six wounded. Several horses also were killed.

The rebels had it all their own way for some time, as our troops were not anticipating an attack, but the 32-pounders stationed at Col. Ingall's headquarters, soon reduced their guns.

After they opened a few of our vessels were struck but no serious damage was sustained by any of them. With this exception nothing has occurred worth mentioning.

Great War Meeting in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, August 1.—The war meeting last night was an immense affair. Business generally was suspended after four o'clock. There was speaking from three stands. The speakers were Gov. Morton, Gen. Wallace, Lieut. Gov. Fisk and many others. Several bands of music, a display of fire-works, and the bells of the fire department enlivened the occasion. The resolutions pledge all to sustain the government in a more vigorous prosecution of the war, recommend confiscation of the property of traitors everywhere, expressing unalterable opposition to compromise with traitors and hostility to foreign intervention.

War Meeting at Galesburg.

GALESBURG, August 1.—A very large and enthusiastic mass meeting of the citizens of Knox county was held at Knoxville yesterday, to give expression to the war feeling. Speeches were made by Senator Jim Lane and E. C. Larned, ex-Governor McMurtry, Judge Lawrence, and others.

Enrollment of Militia in Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURG, Aug. 1.—The adjutant general has issued a circular to the county commissioners to return to his headquarters the enrollment of the militia of the several counties before the 10th of August, so as to be prepared to meet any emergency.

War Meeting at Toledo.

TOLEDO, August 1.—Large and enthusiastic war meeting in this city to-day. Business was almost entirely suspended at eleven a. m. Speeches were made by Hon. H. B. Payne, F. T. Backus, and others.

New Advertisements.

C. H. SCRIVEN, Advertising Agent, 63 Dearborn st., is authorized to receive Advertisements for this and all the Leading Papers of the Northwest.

TO PRINTERS.—A practical Newspaper man wanted, to invest $3,000 in one of the most firmly established, best located Newspaper Offices in the West, having a large daily and weekly circulation, and liberal job and advertising patronage. The concern now nets $1,800 a year over all expenses. Address H. A. PORTER, Agent Chicago Type Foundry.

WANTED—A Man and Boy. The subscriber wants a man who has had experience in budding trees in the Nursery. The boy to tie. Inquire at 30 State street. H. P. STANLEY.

WANTED—A German Girl to do general housework. Must be a good washer and ironer. None other need apply. Inquire at 125 West Washington street.

BOARD WANTED.—The advertiser wishes board for himself and wife, within half a mile of Lake and Lasalle streets. Accommodations may be plain but neat. Will be permanent if suited. Terms must be low, and board will be promptly paid. Address "M. A. C.," Post Office Box 362.

WANTED—30 Boat Builders and Caulkers at NEW YORK SHIP AND BOAT YARD, South Branch Chicago River, near Twelfth street. N. B.—None but good men need apply and to which steady work will be given. Best wages paid and cash every Saturday. AKHURST & DOUGLAS.

BOARDING.—A lady and gentleman, or two young men, wishing pleasant front rooms with board, can be accommodated by applying at 36 Lake street. Also, two or three day boarders.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board and pleasant front rooms at No. 84 Adams street.

FOUND—A Cow with red sides, white on the back, one horn shorter than the other, speckled head. Can be found at the residence of NICHOLAS DUGGAN, Calhoun Place, between Clark and Dearborn Place, by calling and paying charges.

"OUR COUNTRY'S IN DANGER AND CALLS FOR YOU NOW." The Celebrated Rallying Song. Just published by H. M. HIGGINS, 117 Randolph st.

MOONLIGHT EXCURSION. MARTINE, of the Chicago Dancing Academy, gives an Excursion on the Steamer MOHAWK, WEDNESDAY EVENING August 6th, leaving dock foot of State street, at 7 o'clock. MUSIC BY THE GREAT WESTERN BAND. For tickets apply at the Academy between 12 and 1 o'clock. Tickets for lady and gentleman $1.

CHICAGO CITY DIRECTORY. The subscribers to this work having been supplied, the remaining books on hand will be sold at $2.00 per copy. As there are very few, early application is necessary to secure one. HALPIN & BAILEY. Office 150 Clark street, (up-stairs.)

$3.00 REWARD.—Lost on Wednesday, July 30th, on Wood street between Hubbard and Lake streets, an Embroidered Handkerchief. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving it at No. 60 Lake street, near corner State street.

HO! FOR THE WAR.—For sale cheap for cash, the stock, fixtures and lease of a well established Periodical and Fruit Stand, on one of the best streets in Chicago. Rent very cheap. To a person with a small capital this is a rare chance, as the owner wishes to leave immediately for the War. Apply immediately at No. 150 North Clark street.

FOR SALE—One Buckeye Mower (E Ball's Patent, of Canton, Ohio,) all complete, for sale for $75 cash, which is one-half of the manufacturer's price. Apply to PETER SHIMP, 167 State street.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE. A Co-Partnership has this day been formed by the undersigned, for the purpose of transacting a General Commission Business, under the firm name of Jones, Culbertson & Co. Chicago, Aug. 1, 1862. DANIEL A. JONES, CHAS. M. CULBERTSON, ANDREW J. DENISON.

JONES, CULBERTSON & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Office No. 17 Wells street, over Sturges' Bank, Chicago, Illinois.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY. In Drawing of July 8th, 1862, [illegible] Highest price paid for Doubloons. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall street, N. Y.

"BUCK EYE FRUIT JAR." THE BEST "SELF-SEALING JAR." Ever offered to the public. For sale wholesale and retail by BURLEY & TYRRELL, 48 LAKE STREET.

CHICAGO, July 14th, 1862. JOHN T. EDWARDS, ESQ., Pres't Firemen's Benevolent Association. SIR:—The undersigned, Committee on Investments of the Firemen's Benevolent Association of the City of Chicago, herewith submit our annual report of the business of the Association for the period of fifteen months and twenty days, ending May 20th, 1862. We have examined the vouchers and securities in the hands of the Treasurer, C. N. Holden, Esq., and find the vouchers correct, and the securities ample and good. We annex the statement of the Treasurer, Mr. Holden. Respectfully submitted, C. P. BRADLEY, R. W. DODD, Committee on Investments. JOHN T. EDWARDS, President.

CHICAGO, May 20th, 1862. Firemen's Benevolent Association in account with C. N. HOLDEN, Treasurer: [account figures illegible] As per Schedules A & B showing each item, $11,969.17. E. & O. E. Respectfully, C. N. HOLDEN, Treas.

"OUR COUNTRY'S IN DANGER AND CALLS FOR YOU NOW." THE CELEBRATED RALLYING SONG. Just published by H. M. HIGGINS, 117 Randolph st.

BRICK SEWERS TO BE BUILT. BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS OFFICE, CHICAGO August 1st, 1862. Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 10 A. M. MONDAY, the 11th inst., for constructing Brick sewers, circular in form, eight inches thick, and to be laid in cement. Proposals will state the price per lineal foot for the work complete, including all materials and labor, except bricks, junction-pieces, and man-hole covers, which will be furnished by the Board. For plans and specifications, inquire at this office, No. 15 Court House. Satisfactory security for the faithful performance of all contracts will be required. The Board will reserve the right to reject any or all proposals, at their discretion. A bond, the form for which can be obtained at this office, will be required from every bidder, guaranteeing the execution of a contract agreeable with the bid rendered. By order of the Board. A. W. TINKHAM, Secretary.

COLOGNES. Genuine Farina. Also, a large variety of Choice Perfumes of our own manufacture. GENUINE LUBIN'S EXTRACTS, FRENCH TOILET WATERS, Aromatic Vinegar. J. H. REED & CO., 144 and 146 Lake street. Dealers in Fancy and Toilet Goods.

WE CONTINUE TO MAKE LOANS At low rates of interest on first class Real Estate security. L. D. OLMSTED & CO.

GROCERIES. Heavy arrivals bought before late advances. 500 Hhds. Sugar, PORTO RICO AND NEW ORLEANS, 800 Bbls. Refined Sugars, 1,000 Bags Coffee, 1,000 Chests Tea, 2,000 Caddies Tobacco, 3,000 Dozen Pails, 650 Dozen Tubs. —ALSO— A full stock of everything wanted by Grocers. IN LARGE OR SMALL LOTS, FOR SALE AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICE —BY— DAY, ALLEN & CO., 44 & 46 South Water Street.

New Advertisements.

PIANO FORTES, W. W. KIMBALL, 99 Clark Street, Chicago. Dealer in Pianos of the celebrated manufactories of HALLET, DAVIS & CO., WM. P. EMERSON, J. & C. FISCHER, CHICKERING & SONS, G. A. MILLER & CO., KURTZMAN & HINZE. Prince's Melodeons and Harmoniums. Sole Agent for the Alexandre Organ. New and Second-hand Pianos to rent. Orders from a distance promptly attended to. W. W. KIMBALL, 99 Clark st.

ALCOHOL, ALCOHOL. PEORIA ALCOHOL, in lots of from 5 to 100 bbls, for sale by GEO. H. HIGGINSON, No. 5 Steele's Block, Over No. 176 South Water st.

"OUR COUNTRY'S IN DANGER AND CALLS FOR YOU NOW." THE CELEBRATED RALLYING SONG. Just published by H. M. HIGGINS, 117 Randolph st.

FROM THE FIRE AT DAVENPORT, IOWA. Another Herring's Safe Preserves its Contents. DAVENPORT, Iowa, July 29th, 1862. MESSRS. HERRING & Co., Chicago: GENTS:—I am the owner of a Safe manufactured by you. Said Safe was in a Grain Elevator in this place, and which Elevator was burned some two months since. The Safe came out in fine condition, the money and papers in a good state of preservation. The fire was one of the largest that ever occurred here, and one of intense heat. We had to cut the door open, (the lock being injured by the heat.) Yours, &c., J. C. WASHBURN. HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES. The most reliable security from fire now known. HERRING'S CHAMPION BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES Lined with Herring & Floyd's new patent "CRYSTALIZED IRON"—the only metal which cannot be drilled. HERRING & CO., 40 State street.

CHAS. L. NOBLE, WHOLESALE DEALER IN LAMPS AND OILS CARBON OIL For sale at Manufacturer's Price. 175 LAKE STREET.

R. T. CRANE & BRO. LOW PRESSURE STEAM HEATERS, Adapted to private houses, with cast iron Radiators. All kinds of buildings heated by STEAM PIPES on the most approved principle. All goods in our line at WHOLESALE, and at the LOWEST MARKET PRICE. 102 West Lake Street.

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO., IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE AND TIN PLATE, Are now receiving the largest and most complete stock of Shelf and Heavy Hardware, Tin Plate, SHEET IRON, COPPER, Wire, Nails, GLASS AND FARMING TOOLS, Ever offered in this market. WE ARE ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF THE BEST AXES AND SAD IRONS IN AMERICA. Our goods were purchased before the recent advance, and we shall sell them as low as they can be purchased East, and many articles without adding transportation. TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO., 62 Lake street Chicago.

TO LIVERPOOL—WEEKLY From New York. Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown (Ireland). The LIVERPOOL, NEW YORK and PHILADELPHIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY Will dispatch every Saturday their full power Clyde built Iron Steamships, City of New York, City of Baltimore, City of Washington, City of Manchester, Etna, Edinburgh, Kangaroo, Glasgow, Vigo, Bosphorus. Rates of passage as low as by any other line. Passengers forwarded to all the principal cities of Europe. Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets in Chicago to great advantage. These Steamers have superior accommodations, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in WATER TIGHT SECTIONS, and carry patent fire annihilators. For further information apply to CLEGHORN, LECKIE & CO., General Western Agents, 11 Clark street, Chicago. Exchange on Europe sold in sums of £1 and upwards.

TERRA JAPONICA, OIL VITRIOL, TANNERS' OIL, LARD OIL, BRIMSTONE, FLOUR SULPHUR, MARBLE DUST, WHITING, POTASH IN CASKS, For sale by SMITH & DWYER, Wholesale Druggists, 92 & 94 LAKE STREET, Opposite Tremont House.

WALWORTH, HUBBARD & CO AGENTS FOR Boston Belting Company's CELEBRATED RUBBER, BELTING, PACKING And Hose. NO. 181 LAKE STREET.

PEACE MAKER, GOLDEN AGE, VULCAN, SNOW BIRD, and other COOK STOVES, Adapted for Wood, Coal or Coke, at VAN SCHAACK'S, 47 State street.

SAVE HEATING THE HOUSE. Laundry Stoves, Flat Iron Heaters, Charcoal Furnaces, Charcoal Flat Irons, &c. at VAN SCHAACK'S, 47 STATE STREET.

ICE BOXES, REFRIGERATORS, Water Coolers, Filters, Ice Cream Freezers, Ice Pitchers, and Summer Goods generally, at VAN SCHAACK'S.

VAN SCHAACK, 47 STATE STREET, Has Fluting Irons, Quilling Scissors, Italian Irons, Polishing Irons, Charcoal Irons, &c.

FRUIT JARS, in Glass, Earthen and Tin, for sale by VAN SCHAACK, No. 47 State street, Sign of the Golden Tea Kittle.

BATHING APPARATUS.—Hip, Sitz, Plunge, Infant and Foot Bath Tubs, at VAN SCHAACK'S, No. 47 State street, Sign of the Golden Tea Kittle.

STRAYED—From Joy's Ice Barn, on Broadway Place, one Sorrel Bob-Tail Horse, and one Bay Horse, Thursday morning, between twelve and four o'clock. A liberal reward will be paid for their return.

WANTED—One purchaser in each township for AIKIN'S FAMILY KNITTING MACHINE. [rest illegible] JULIAN KUNE? [illegible]

WANTED—A young lady desires a situation in a private family, as Teacher of Music, or the English Branches. [rest illegible]

PENSIONS, BOUNTY MONEY, BACK PAY, &c.—[rest illegible]

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN THE CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE.

One Square, (8 lines agate,) one insertion	$ .50
One Square, each subsequent day, ($1 $1)	.25
One Square, two weeks	3.00
One Square, one month	5.00
One Square, six weeks	6.00
One Square, two months	7.00
One Square, three months	9.00
	12.00

Special rates for Advertisements, upon the first and fourth pages, can be had upon application at the Counting Room.

☞ All changes charged thirty cents per square.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN WEEKLY TRIBUNE. $1.00 per Square, each week, for first month. 2.00 per Square, for each subsequent month. 20.00 per Square, for one year. TERMS—Cash in advance.

Auction Sales.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON, Assignee's Sale of Gold Goods AT AUCTION. We will sell on TUESDAY, Aug 5th, at 10 o'clock, at our Salesroom, 82 Lake street, the following invoice of Watches and fine Gold Jewelry: 1 fine Gold English Lever, full jewel, Hunting Watch, Large Gold English, Silver Watches, Hunting Cases, Carbuncle and Pearl Set, consisting of Neck Lace, Bracelet, Pin and Ear Rings, Etruscan Wh. le Lava Set, all gold, Florentine and Mosaic Set, all gold, Cameo and Pearl, Single Pin, Florentine, all gold, Gentlemen's Seal Rings, Pearl and Garnet Set, 300 pr's Gold Chain; also, one splendid Guitar. The above goods are now in store, and may be examined at any time previous to time of sale. They are all as represented and must be sold. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING AT AUCTION—By S. NICKERSON, 28 Lake street, corner of Franklin, on MONDAY, Aug. 4th, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 6th, FRIDAY, Aug. 8th, at 9½ o'clock A. M. will be sold a general stock of dry goods, clothing, furnishing goods, Yankee notions, hats and jewelry. Also, at private sale, Oil Cloths and Carpeting. S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION—By S. NICKERSON, 28 Lake street, corner of Franklin, on Tuesday Aug. 5th, at 9½ o'clock A. M. will be sold 125 cases Men's, Boys' and Youths' Calf and Kip Boots; 50 cases Women's and Children's Shoes, 5 cases Leghorn and Straw Hats. S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON, General Auctioneers. NEW FURNITURE, Piano Forte, French Plate Mirrors & Glassware AT AUCTION. On TUESDAY, August 5th, at 9½ o'clock, we will sell at our Salesroom, No. 82 Lake street, a large assortment of Parlor, Dining-room and Chamber Furniture, French Plate and other Mirrors, 10 crates assorted Glassware; one 7 octave Pearl Key Piano Forte, in elegant Rosewood Case and full iron frame; a very superior toned instrument. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON, General Auctioneers 82 Lake street. CHATTLE MORTGAGE SALE OF Household Furniture, French Plate Mirrors, &c. AT AUCTION. On TUESDAY, August 5th, at 9½ o'clock, we will sell at our Salesroom, 82 Lake street, a variety of Household Furniture, large French Plate Mirror, &c., by order of the Mortgagee. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, Office, No. 44—Salesrooms, Nos. 44, 46 & 48 Dearborn st. Opposite Tremont House, Chicago, Ill.

AUCTION SALES AT WHOLESALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES, Every Tuesday and Thursday, By GORE, WILLSON & CO., 54 Lake street. See advertisement in Wholesale column.

Excursions.

DON'T FAIL TO GO WITH THEM; The Union Park Baptist Sabbath School Announce their ANNUAL EXCURSION AND PIC-NIC, TO FOREST BAY GROVE, near Waukegan, On Tuesday, August 5th, 1862. Tickets, 50 cts; Children, 25 cts. Fill your baskets with substantial food, and purchase Ice Cream, Lemonade and Fruit of the Refreshment Committee on the grounds. Cars leave the Milwaukee Railroad Depot at 9 o'clock A. M.; return at 6 P. M. Tickets can be procured at Edwards' Jewelry Store, corner of Clark and Washington streets; at J. W. Dean's Printing office, 84 Dearborn street, and various persons connected with the Congregation.

GRUTLI PIC-NIC in SCHOCK'S SUMMER GARDEN, on West Madison street. The subscriber takes pleasure in informing his friends and the public that he has arranged a Pic-Nic, together with a Concert and Ball, On SUNDAY, August 3d, 1862. In the above Summer Garden. The celebrated Great Western Band has been engaged for the occasion. Finest Refreshments of all kinds will be constantly on hand. In the night there will be Fire Works. The Street Cars are running up to the Garden. FREDERIC MERMOND.

NEW EXCURSION GROUNDS. The Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad Co. Have prepared SPACIOUS FOREST GROUNDS, With buildings, walks, swings, dancing floors, &c., to accommodate Pic-Nic and Excursion Parties. The grounds are believed to be unsurpassed for beauty and convenience, situated immediately on the Lake Shore, thirty-three miles (an hour and a quarter's ride) from Chicago, convenient to the cars, which is only one-fifth of a mile distant from the Lake, at a point affording well shaded lawns, free from undergrowth, beautiful groves of Oak and other trees, bubbling springs of cool water, with high banks and cool breezes. For further particulars and terms, apply at the Company's office, corner Lake and Clark streets. S. C. BALDWIN, Superintendent.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—A Flouring Mill. A good Steam Custom Mill, with three run of stone, located on the line of the Illinois Central Railroad, eighty-five miles from Chicago. Has a good run of custom, Corn Sheller, &c. Apply to BYRON RICE & CO., 249 South Water street.

FOR SALE—Very cheap for cash, a horse, harness, and uncovered buggy. The horse is gentle, six years old and sound. For particulars apply at Dr. H. L. PORTER'S, corner of Old and Lake streets.

FOR SALE.—Steam Engine for sale. Inquire of OGDEN, FLEETWOOD & CO., corner of Lake and Clark streets.

FOR SALE.—Drug Store for sale at a great bargain for cash or approved paper—a well selected retail stock of Drugs and Fixtures—in a good location on the North Side. Reason, wishing to leave on account of ill health. For further particulars apply to R. E. DOANE, No. 178 North Wells street, Chicago, Illinois.

FOR SALE.—One Daniels' Planer, one Doane & Mason Resawing Machine, and two Buzz Saws, with tables. Also, second hand boilers and engines bought and sold. Address Box 506.

FOR SALE—A Soap, Candle and Oil Factory, at Racine, Wis., with Fixtures, Tools, Stock, &c., in complete running order, and doing a large business. The owners wish to settle up their copartnership business, and therefore offer their works for sale. Terms liberal. Inquire of ISAAC BURBANK & CO., on the premises, or to TURNER & MITCHELL, 71 Kinzie street Chicago.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A farm in Illinois, 80 miles from Chicago, and one and a half miles from the Marengo Station, on the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad. Trains pass every day. The farm contains 200 acres of land, one half fenced and one half tillable. There is a good dwelling house on it, 31 feet square, with an addition 18x18 feet, two story and attic. The tillable land is now under cultivation and yielded large crops last year. The farm will be sold low, easy terms, or exchanged for a house and a few acres of land on the banks of the Hudson River. For particulars inquire of OGDEN, FLEETWOOD & CO., corner of Lake and Clark sts.

RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—One of the most attractive residences in the vicinity of Chicago, substantially built of Highland Park pressed brick, and just completed at a cost of $11,000, is offered for sale at a great bargain. It is situated in the educational village of Evanston, about twelve miles from Chicago, on the lake shore, where railroad facilities are such as enable residents there of the city to reside where good society and good public schools make the location most desirable. [rest illegible]

To Rent.

TO RENT—The Steam Factory situated on the southeast corner of Fulton and Green streets, West Side, now occupied as a Chair Factory. Also, a Lot adjoining the Factory on the east. Apply to J. M. PHILLIPS, on the premises, or to A. B. CLARK, No. 189 Randolph street.

TO RENT—Two neat, pretty, Dwellings, well located in the West Division. One $12, one $10 per month. [rest illegible]

TO RENT—A convenient Dwelling House, well situated on the North Side, east of Clark street, containing nine rooms. Rent $100 per annum. Possession given immediately, if required. Address "J. C. H.," Post Office Box 3203.

TO RENT—Dwelling House No. 252 Wabash avenue, on reasonable terms, a very beautiful location. Apply at No. 146 South Water street.

TO RENT.—Rooms to rent to gentlemen (without board) with all modern improvements, on Wabash avenue, convenient to the Post Office. Address P. O. Box 368.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—To rent for a term of years, an excellent location for manufacturing purposes, being 150x125, on the southwest corner of Franklin and Michigan streets. Apply to GEORGE M. HIGH, 81 South Clark street.

FOR RENT OR FOR SALE—The Three-story Brick House Michigan Block, No. 31 Jackson street, with gas fixtures, furnace, range, hot and cold water, &c. Barn and carriage house. Possession given when desired. Apply to the premises, or to JOHN C. WILLIAMS, 10 Water street.

TO RENT AND FOR SALE, PIANOS AND MELODEONS. Allowance made for hire if purchased. All instruments repaired. Tuning promptly attended to. WM. H. PROSSER, 120 Clark street.

TO RENT—New and second-hand PIANOS. A large assortment of Pianos and Melodeons wholesale and retail. Orders from the country attended to.

The Tribune.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, 1862.

A TIMELY WARNING.

Our readers cannot but have noticed that the manifestations of Northern disloyalty are always the most virulent after an Union reverse, and that Border State neutrality leans over to active co-operation with the rebel cause whenever a shade is cast over the probability of loyal success. To-day, when rebellion is again brewing in Missouri, Kentucky and Maryland, we find that the Chicago *Times* and all journals of of that ilk, and all the red-mouthed politicians who take their inspiration from such secession sheets, are more than ever rancorous and bitter in their attacks upon the men who are endeavoring to uphold the country's power. Carlile, Wickliffe & Co. have broken out in a new place, and between all hands, we have the most convincing proof that nothing but fear of consequences prevents more open and treasonable avowals of hatred to the North and sympathy with the South, than any they have yet dared to make. If, then, fear is the only impulse that these men will obey, if patriotism is dead, if humanity is dumb, it is time for the constituted authorities of the country, not the unlicensed mob, to take a step in advance and put in motion the enginery by which the traitors may be more effectually controlled. While we are for no half measures with the enemy in the seceding States, we certainly cannot be expected to be in favor of excusing the worse traitors right here at home. The horse answers to the whip, the ox to the goad, and the ass to a club—the traitor wills at the suggestion of the prison or the rope. We are for the widest latitude of opinion, and for the greatest possible liberty of speech consistent with public safety. But when the secession flag is flying undisturbed in more than one place in Illinois, and when loyal men in some of the southern counties are driven out by mobs who hurrah for Jeff. Davis, it is about time for us, who deal with men just like these miscreants that defiantly fly the symbol of rebel authority, and imitate the secession custom of mobbing or cutting the throat of whomsoever does not worship their idol—time for us, where as yet law, order and loyalty are the rule, to look out. The rattle-snake is torpid here, but his fangs are just as full of venom as those of the same reptile in Egypt; and it needs but a few more gleams of the rebel sun to coil itself to strike. Another "victory" like that at Richmond, and the threat of Dick Merrick, made in the Springfield Convention, that when war was inaugurated, blood would run down the streets of Chicago, would be put into execution. If fear must be invoked, we pray the Government to begin. It must, or the traitors will.

WICKLIFFE AND CARLILE.

The President is well rid of one class of his advisers, and the country is to be congratulated thereat. Recently, as the representative of the Kentucky policy, the old man Wickliffe was frequently closeted with the President, persistently attempting to stay proceedings against the rebels. He failed, and it is to be hoped has uttered his last counsels at the White House. Secessionism has struck its roots deeply in the family of President Tyler's postmaster general. Col. Wickliffe, one of the sons, commands the 5th Kentucky regiment in the confederate army; another son, Ben. Wickliffe, Ex-Governor of Louisana, with his two nephews also joined the rebel standard. Another one, Col. Charles Wickliffe, was killed at Shiloh, and Capt. Nat. Wickliffe, who was aid to Gen. A. Sidney Johnston, is still in the service.

Wickliffe's last effort in his speech at the revived 8th-of-January anti-war meeting of Democrats at Indianapolis, where he declared boldly that

> Nigger schemes had put the war back at least a year, and necessitated the call for 300,000 more volunteers. *If words for war in support of the constitution and the Union, he hoped the government would get them.*

But Mr. Wickliffe's speech was patriotic compared with John S. Carlile's. This latter uttered sentiments that should entitle him to a place in Fort Warren. He is the renegade who has deceived and outraged the people of his new State, and has already received their condemnation. At a war meeting in Knoxville, Taylor county, Virginia, last week, it was unanimously

> *Resolved*, That the course in Congress of our Senator, John S. Carlile, in voting for the confiscate and secession sympathisers, in all or a large number of his votes, and also in opposing and voting against confiscating the property of all in rebellion, and in fact in all his votes, neither met our wishes nor reflected our sentiments, and we hereby request him to resign a position which he has shown himself unworthy to fill.

This Carlile was a third rate lawyer in Harrison county, and one of the lowest grade of politicians. He owned two negroes, a wench, and—a young black with Carlile's features. When the rebellion broke out he hastened to put his small affairs in shape, and abandoning every thing, was actually overtaken while on his way to Pennsylvania as a fugitive, without courage enough to take part on either side. Unfortunately, he was persuaded back as a compromise candidate to head the new State movement. His latter life is all comprised in the resolution above, and is a very fitting preface to his present connection with the anti-war party. Pass the dog around.

DISLOYAL DICK.

Dick Richardson, is like a prominent Senator of our own party, a Kentuckian by birth, whom we last heard described as follows:

> "Yes, he was born in a slave State; and he is like an Indian, who has been brought under the influence of civilization. As long as he is with white men, and subjected to civilizing influences, he does very well. He goes to church, has a class in Sunday school, has no appetite for raw meat, abjures moccasins, the breech-cloth, war paint, and the war-whoop. But let him get among Indians again, with a couple of yards of wampum around his waist and a scalping knife in his hand, and he is just as big an Indian as any of them!"

That's the way with nasty Dick. In Illinois, where there are no slave-holders, he gets quieted down, and when before the people for an office, he passes for a tolerable citizen of the North. But when he gets to Washington, and smells wool, no secession wolf is half as ravenous as he. The meanness, malignity, falsehood and impudence that secession breeds, all come out. He is only a savage in civilized clothes. We commend him to his constituents for their care, with the hope that they will not be deceived again.

WENTWORTH AGAIN.

We have the following letter:

To the Editors of the Chicago Tribune:

You say well, that John Wentworth has $200,000 in gold; only you understate the amount. The sum is nearer $300,000. This I happen to know. Why then should he not give to the war fund? Yours, &c.,

CASHIER.

We accept "Cashier's" correction and put down the figures that he has named. And, while at it, let us call attention to another point. Mr. Wentworth never made a dollar by his business—never a dollar. The Chicago *Democrat* was always a dead drag, and it was sold at last because its proprietor, in spite of his great wealth, had got tired of footing its weekly bills out of funds which did not belong to the newspaper establishment. Mr. Wentworth never had any other business than publishing and editorializing. If he made nothing by the former, it is clear that he got rich out of the latter. How proper, then, that out of his $750,000—three quarters of a million—he should hand over at least $10,000 to the Board of Trade Committee for war purposes. That amount, though large, is not half what he is supposed to have got by the sale of a single office, when he was the proprietor of the district in Congress. He knows how his most valuable trick, that so do we; and now, how can he be asked to give less than one-fourth its value for the defense of the remainder of his possessions. He may offer to pay in currency. In that event, we would advise that the tender be accepted, because, of all men in the West, he has been the most strenuous defender of wild-cat and red-dog issues. He knows how much George Smith gave him for defending his stuff; and his conscience ought to tell him that a part of that, too, ought to be donated to the public defense. Let the Committee call on him! The ten thousand will, no doubt, be forthcoming. He has not given a dollar yet—not a cent even. Call on him!

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS.

He who attaches any importance to the criticisms of the foreign correspondents of the American newspaper press in regard to the matter of intervention in the American war, must be less acquainted than we are with the diareputable tricks of the leading journals in which the wise predictions of these correspondents appear. It is unquestionably true that half, and, perhaps, more of the pretended foreign letters which appear in the New York *Herald*, are purely bogus—made from the foreign mails on the arrival of a steamer, in the *Herald* office, by the attaches of that establishment, in accordance with the instructions which are sent up from the editorial rooms. And these instructions vary with the policy of the paper for the moment, and to suit the views of its conductor. These facts are so well known to the editorial profession in New York that they have ceased to excite remark. But, at this time, when this machinery is being used for base and unpatriotic purposes it is well enough for Western men, at least, to understand how foreign correspondence is too frequently managed.

A SOLDIER'S VIEW.

A soldier in Tennessee writes us as follows:

> "If the sentiments advocated by the Chicago *Times* are common among the people of the North we may as well stop this war at once. We have nothing to fight for. What, I say, is the opinion of the army, officers and men? We must be permitted to strike at the root of the evil, else we can do nothing. Conciliation is played out, and conquest and emancipation are now the cries."

This, we take it, is fast becoming the prevailing sentiment of the army, as it is of the people of the Northwest, and may we not add, of the Administration at Washington. When all concur in our gallant friend's programme, and agree to "*Strike at the root*" the victory is won.

THE ORGANS IN DISCORD.

We are glad to see that the Chicago *Post*—the organ of the Douglas Democracy of the Northwest—takes high ground in opposition to the sentiments and policy avowed by the "Fire-in-the-Rear" and "Improved Fire Arms Democracy" at Indianapolis on Wednesday last. The task of defending the treason of which that Indiana Convention is guilty, is reserved for the Chicago *Times* alone, the editor of which is the inventor and sole patentee of the fire-in-the-rear doctrine. The *Post* does well.

☞ The rebel journals report the arrival at Macon, Ga., of "twenty-two of the cannon captured by the English from the Russians at the battle of Inkerman," and presented to the rebels by certain English merchants. These cannon undoubtedly constitute the armament of the Chicago *Times'* rebel iron-clad gunboat fleet which recently arrived (by telegraph to this city.) It is unfortunate, however, that the Enlgish took no guns at Inkerman, and certainly had they done so their value as trophies would have forever consecrated them to the perpetuation of British valor.

The Chicago Times' Portrait, by Itself.

A recent number of the Chicago *Times* contained a letter from its Memphis correspondent, (relative and part owner in the concern,) which was only memorable in being long and pre-eating a variety of paragraphic caperings, a mistaken imitation of sprightliness. It was, however, noteworthy in the one respect of being a lifelike pen and ink portrait of the *Times*, by one of its own corps. The plot of the letter was very simple. A Texas pony, with a representative of the Chicago *Times* on his back, has a horse sense in discovering that he belongs to the other side, and loses no time in running away with the reporter, landing him in secesh hands. He (reporter, not mustang) is seized and about to be hung. A rough fellow, evidently not in the confidence of the rebel leaders, or he would have "dead, headed" the Chicago *Times* promptly, prepares the rope, with the remark that argues an ignorance uncommon even in Dixie—

> "I've heard of the Chicago *Times*, D—d abolition paper. Want to free our niggers, and make soldiers of 'em. Got an idea that the here war's run for its own special account, and that the collard men of the South is on its shoulders."

The scared newspaper hero sends for the *Times* at once, and finds no difficulty in securing a copy, the paper freely circulating in Secesia. What follows, we let the reporter himself narrate. It is only necessary to say that loyal men here fully agree with this singularly truthful summing up of the loyalty of the *Times* as being of the "right stripe" from a rebel stand point.

> The leader gave a grunt of satisfaction, indicating a discovery, and settled himself down closer to the tallow dip to read. He experienced some difficulty in getting through the operation, being but a poor scholar, and in the meantime I suffered the pangs of doubt as to whether or not I should die an abolition denouncer or a war leader. If the latter, I knew my fate was sealed, and I looked at the rope for the first time with misgiving. After an unconscionable length of time he removed his eyes from the paper, and addressed his comrades:
>
> "Boys, I reckon this fellar's about the right stripe. This here paper says the abolitionists is 'countable for the war, and will turn them natin', fire-atin secesh in South Carolina, and that's no lie. An' it says, moreover, that when they have worshipped the niggers to death, they'd better go hang themselves and be buried in the same grave, which I reckon wouldn't be no ways onfair; I'd like to see the beginning of a few. And here's a piece where it proposes to exchange all the abolitionists for all the fire-eaters, and then her a

THE GREAT WAR MEETING IN MILWAUKEE.

TREMENDOUS OUTPOURING OF THE PEOPLE.

THE CITY ALIVE WITH PATRIOTIC ENTHUSIASM.

SPEECHES, RESOLUTIONS, &c.

[From our own Reporter.]

No person who was present at the grand war meeting, held at Milwaukee on Thursday, could go away feeling any doubt as to the part which the Badger State will perform in the "big job" of saving the Union and exterminating the infamous rebellion and its instigators. The demonstration was one worthy the State, the country, and the government, and must mark an important era in the work of raising an army among the people of the great Northwest. While it is true that the facilities which the various railroads of Wisconsin furnished the people to come to Milwaukee in a comfortable manner, free of expense, had the effect to draw together on that day, many who, under other and less favorable circumstances might not have been present; yet there is no reason to doubt that the people of this patriotic State are ripe for just such a demonstration as that of Thursday, and as a general rule were led there by the most generous impulses that can move the hearts of patriots, conscious that their country's existence is at stake.

APPEARANCES IN THE CITY.

On that day Milwaukee presented a spectacle of animation and excitement such as has rarely been witnessed in any western city. At sunrise a national salute was fired, summoning the citizens from their slumbers to the duties of the day. In due time visitors from abroad began to arrive, by boats, cars, and every conceivable form of private conveyance. On the arrival of each loaded train a salute was fired, announcing these large accessions to the immense throng. In a few hours the city was literally filled with people; all the prominent streets were well nigh blockaded by solid masses of humanity; while every hotel was crowded to its utmost capacity to accommodate. Strangers, and youths, with warm hearts and earnest purposes, had come from all portions of the State to hold grave counsel together over the issues and necessities of the present hour.

THE PROCESSION.

At 12 o'clock the firing of cannon and the ringing of bells signalized the time for the closing of business houses, and the formation of the procession, on Main street, front of the Newhall House. The chief marshal of the day was John Lockwood, Esq., who was assisted by eight efficient deputy marshals.

THE ORGANIZATION.

It was the original design to have the mass meetings held in the Court House Square, but before noon it became apparent that the immense crowd of people who would wish to hear the speaking, could not possibly be accommodated at that spot, hence the place of meeting was wisely changed to "Kneeland's Grove," a large and beautiful private park, located about a mile west of the city, and on this occasion generously thrown open to the public by the proprietor, Mr. Jonathan Kneeland. Thither the imposing cavalcade slowly moved, followed by thousands of people who did not see proper to join in the procession. Three stands were provided for the speakers, and around these were soon gathered more square acres of enthusiastic Union men and women than are oftenseen on any occasion. The meeting at stand number one was presided over by Gov. Salomon; at number two, by H. L. Palmer; at number three, by F. W. Pitkin, President of the Young Men's Association. The latter meeting was addressed exclusively by young men of Milwaukee.

SPEECHES, RESOLUTIONS, &c.

The speeches made on this occasion were generally of the right stamp, and though men of former political antagonisms were brought together on the same stand, as speakers, no partizan bitterness was manifested, but all seemed united on one common platform, the platform of "the Constitution and the Union." From the first stand, the people were addressed by Governor Salomon, Hon. Timothy O. Howe, and John H. Hoyt, of Wisconsin. Hon. Owen Lovejoy, of Illinois, and Hon. W. A. Howard, of Michigan. From stand number two, speeches were made by H. L. Palmer, Hon. J. R. Doolittle, Judge Arthur McArthur, Geo. B. Smith, Chas. A. Eldridge, J. E. Arnold, and Jas. S. Brown, of Wisconsin. From stand number three, W. J. Ladue, Esq., city attorney of Milwaukee, made a capital speech, and was followed by half a score of young men, in short but appropriate appeals to their comrades for practical demonstrations of their willingness to support the government.

Governor Salomon being introduced, made a short but stirring speech, earnestly appealing to the patriotic people of his State to rally around the old flag, and by their gallant action in support of the federal government. He believed that her quota of troops would readily be obtained. As the chief executive of the State, he pledged that he would use all personal influence in raising not only troops but material aid, to meet the president's demands. Loud and long cheers were well timed, and enthusiastically received.

Mr. J. B. Tweedy being called out, took the stand and read a short address prepared for the occasion, in which he urged the urgent necessities of the times, and appealing to his fellow citizens for immediate and decisive action.

Hon. Owen Lovejoy was next introduced, and greeted with hearty applause. Mr. Lovejoy remarked that for one he felt no indication to be inconsistent with the dignity of such troubles, but on the contrary was buoyant with hope and confidence. No war had ever yet been prosecuted without a party at home even to the army which was in the right. We had met some reverses, of late, but he could not for a moment doubt but the final issue would be. It was now ebb tide, but the ocean was still there, and ere long the waves would roll back again, bearing peace and prosperity on their bosom. He had also disclosed to make secession sympathizers accountable for all such deeds until they came forward and gave information that would lead to the arrest of the perpetrators. This seems to be the only real power to be adopted. They must win at the guerrillas and clear the highways. An old Chicago detective has scented out his manufactory and some of his assistants, who own the truth, but as yet Rae was his prime mover in the business. He left about a week after the federals occupied the place, and had to take the oath of allegiance or go and come no more. Rae seems to understate the matter—to forget that our nation is making a fearful struggle for existence, and that to save it from overthrow every loyal man must do and dare and sacrifice. All the business transactions of Union men should be entered into and carried forward with the view of prosecuting this war to a successful termination. Not a dollar should become disaffected and refuse their assistance, simply because our rulers may not conduct affairs exactly to suit our notions. We should be willing to submit to a good old ship of State, and if the commanding officers do not quite conform to our notions of seamanship, that is no reason why we should refuse to pump. We must not increase our obligations to work determinedly, and thus enable the old craft to outride the fearful storm. Again, he urged action. He rejoiced to believe that at last our government had established a policy for the conduct of the war, and one which would strike telling blows at the very heart of treason, and by the means of saving our country from dismemberment and anarchy. Henceforth all the means within our reach were to be used against the enemy. This was as it should be. If the leaders in the federal army could, by some peculiar bias from their instruments, cut away all the horses and mules attached to the rebel hordes, every Union man would say at once, let it be done. No matter whether the services of those animals were needed by our own troops—they should be drawn away for the purpose of weakening our enemy. The speaker urged the application of a similar policy to the slaves of rebels, wherever found. He advocated it not as an abolition measure; not as a benevolent arish scheme; but simply as a military necessity. Such, he was glad to know, would be the future course pursued by the government.

Mr. Lovejoy's entire speech was replete with these solid arguments, telling hits, and forcible illustrations, in which his address always abound, and which, on this occasion, drew from his hearers frequent applauded and heart-felt applause, which indicated that the right chords had been touched by a master hand. His closing remarks with an eloquent appeal to the people of Wisconsin for their aid in organizing new regiments, forthwith, and sending them to the field of strife.

Hon. W. A Howard of Michigan took the stand, and delivered a short but highly entertaining speech, spiced with flashes of ready wit, and yet abounding in solid logic. During the Hon. gentleman's remarks, he was frequently and loudly applauded.

Hon. T. O. Howe being on the stand, was loudly called for, and in response came forward and entertained the multitude for a short time in his usually appropriate, eloquent, and logical remarks, which were greeted with rounds of applause.

AT STAND NO. 2.

At the second stand Senator Doolittle made one of his very best and most effective speeches, exposing the wretched dogma of secession.

He was followed by Messrs. J. E. Arnold, C. A. Eldridge, James S. Brown, Judge McArthur, and Geo. B. Smith, each of whom did credit to themselves and honor to the occasion.

Mr. Andrew Miller read a short address to the people, prepared by many prominent citizens of Milwaukee. This address was gotten up with ability, read and received with hearty satisfaction.

Mr. Waldo read letters from several gentlemen from abroad, who had been invited to address the meeting, but were unable to comply. These letters expressed the liveliest interest in the purposes of the meeting, and were highly creditable to their authors. Judge McArthur read an excellent poem composed for the occasion by Mr. M. Thompson, one of the "Iron Brigade Laureate."

Dr. Andrew Miller, from the committee on resolutions, presented a lengthy series of

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resolutions, which were adopted unanimously, and which breathed the true spirit of loyalty, and called for a vigorous war policy, and denounce those engaged in the rebellion as traitors and criminals, deserving of the severest punishment. They declare that the present crisis demands the exercise of all constitutional prerogatives to which the government is entitled, and also great sacrifices on the part of the people. The third resolution calls upon the national administration to prosecute the war with the greatest vigor, and also to employ every description of persons and property in the country, to accomplish the speedy overthrow of the rebellion. The fifth and sixth resolutions read as follows:

> *Resolved*, That, with nations, prodigality is often the highest economy, and we recommend that at least one million of men be drafted from the militia of the North—one half for immediate service, and the other half for instruction, and to be held as a reserve.
>
> *Resolved*, That we entertain the most unbounded confidence in the President of the United States, and assure him that there is no possibility of his getting in advance of the wishes and sentiments of the people, in employing every means whatever to restore the authority of the government.

The reading and adoption of these resolutions constituted a very interesting and important feature of the proceedings of the day.

It was nightfall when the last of the surging crowd moved away from the grounds, and all left with the apparent belief that good had been done in the name and for the cause of our beloved country. The sound talk and genuine enthusiasm among the twenty-five or thirty thousand people congregated for hours in that grove, will undoubtedly result in leading many a young man to enlist in the cause, who might otherwise have remained in a state of apathy.

Wisconsin is fully awake to the exigencies of the hour, and this magnificent demonstration at her commercial capital is an earnest of what she is ready to do and sacrifice for the salvation and perpetuity of our bleeding country.

OUR MEMPHIS LETTER.

Cause of Recent Suspension of News—An old Chicago Detective makes a Discovery—Continuance of Guerrilla Raids—Gen. Hovey's Order Arrests Business—News from Rebel Sources—The late attempt to cut out the Arkansas—The Situation at Vicksburg.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

MEMPHIS, TENN., July 28, 1862.

Those of your readers who have found fault with the meagre amount of news received within the past ten days from Vicksburg, Helena and Memphis, should be made acquainted with the matter producing this result. In the first place, a large detachment of troops has been moved from this place to Helena. This caused a demand for transports. As fast as steamers would arrive at our levee, Gen. Sherman impressed them into this service. They might be pronounced unseaworthy, and small wonder that officers and men should be so. They passed up and down on a boat that was considered good enough to bring and carry ordinary passengers between here and Cairo, and as for the other excuse, it was rendered invalid by the urgency of the demand. So, would they or would they not, the crafts were all enlisted, their holds filled with commissary stores, their between decks with corn, oats and hay, their cabins and upper decks filled with United States boots and mouldy, and the order given to about ship and steam to the South. There was no use grumbling. Gen. Sherman had a way of making the unwilling obey, and the trips were duly accomplished, the work duly performed, and the owners of the steamboats will be duly paid for their trouble.

Of course, when all the boats were thus ordered down the river, there were none to go up, hence no letters or dispatches could be sent to Cairo. This is the reason your correspondent's letters have failed in reaching you. The trouble is now obviated for a time by the completion of the Jon. Gen. Lew Wallace's division has reinforced Gen. Curtis at Helena, and the United States authorities have no further use for so many steamboats. They will now resume their trips to Cairo, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Louisville, &c., &c., unless prevented by rebel batteries at Columbus and Fort Pillow, rumors of the existence of which have for several days been floating about the city.

An old and experienced Chicago detective has lately discovered a house in the city of Memphis, in which the confederate command has constructed their incendiary shell, calculated to be used undoubtedly for the destruction of our northern cities should they ever chance to get their cannon within range. The detective officer was detailed on special service, and among other things scented out the operators in this manufactory. He paid a visit to the place, procured the key, found the owner, and saw the collection of drugs and chemicals used in the manufacture of the inflammable substance with which the shells were to be filled. A small quantity of the already-prepared material was also in the house. The thrust of the dwelling gave a detailed description of the experiments made by the incendiary director, and the numerous trials of the shell which had been filled. All of these had been fully successful. The man had received pay for his services, had resided in Memphis for months, and by this time made his escape to the North, intending to go to Chicago. This alludes to the chemist, the inventor of the incendiary shell. In order that your city officers may have an eye out for him, I give you his name, or the name he bore here; it is Fay—Dr. Rae. He should be taken to and tried at the point of bayonet way, being altogether too smart to be safe running at large in your peaceful community. The Doctor and Mrs. Rae have pledged their word as participation in the act, but said he was forced to let his premises be used at the point of the bayonet. Be this true or untrue—it makes but little difference. The property should be confiscated and undoubtedly will be, for government use.

Dr. Rae is strongly suspected of being a spy. He left all his household furniture here, taking with him his wife.

News is rather quiet to-day—very dull. No beat from Vicksburg yet, consequently no news below Helena—that from Helena of no consequence.

Guerilla raids still continue to be committed hereabouts. A man named Moore, a resident of Memphis, was attacked on Holly Springs road, six miles from the city, day before yesterday, by mounted guerillas; a quantity of cotton he was bringing to the city was burned, himself and team taken, and Moore himself severely wounded. It is also proposed to make secession sympathizers accountable for all such deeds until they come forward and give information that would lead to the arrest of the perpetrators. This seems to be the only real power to be adopted. They must win at the guerillas and clear the highways. An old Chicago detective has scented out his manufactory and some of his assistants, who own the truth, but as yet Rae was his prime mover in the business. He left about a week after the federals occupied the place, and had to take the oath of allegiance or go and come no more. Rae seems to understate the matter—to forget that our nation is making a fearful struggle for existence, and that to save it from overthrow every loyal man must do and dare and sacrifice. All the business transactions of Union men should be entered into and carried forward with the view of prosecuting this war to a successful termination. Not a dollar should become disaffected and refuse their assistance, simply because our rulers may not conduct affairs exactly to suit our notions. We should be willing to submit to a good old ship of State, and if the commanding officers do not quite conform to our notions of seamanship, that is no reason why we should refuse to pump. We must not increase our obligations to work determinedly, and thus enable the old craft to outride the fearful storm. Again, he urged action. He rejoiced to believe that at last our government had established a policy for the conduct of the war, and one which would strike telling blows at the very heart of treason, and by the means of saving our country from dismemberment and anarchy. Henceforth all the means within our reach were to be used against the enemy. This was as it should be. If the leaders in the federal army could, by some peculiar bias from their instruments, cut away all the horses and mules attached to the rebel hordes, every Union man would say at once, let it be done. No matter whether the services of those animals were needed by our own troops—they should be drawn away for the purpose of weakening our enemy. The speaker urged the application of a similar policy to the slaves of rebels, wherever found. He advocated it not as an abolition measure; not as a benevolent arish scheme; but simply as a military necessity. Such, he was glad to know, would be the future course pursued by the government.

Mr. Lovejoy's entire speech was replete with these solid arguments, telling hits, and forcible illustrations, in which his addresses always abound, and which, on this occasion, drew from his hearers frequent applauded and heart-felt applause, which indicated that the right chords had been touched by a master hand. His closing remarks with an eloquent appeal to the people of Wisconsin for their aid in organizing new regiments, forthwith, and sending them to the field of strife.

Hon. W. A Howard of Michigan took the stand, and delivered a short but highly entertaining speech, spiced with flashes of ready wit, and yet abounding in solid logic. During the Hon. gentleman's remarks, he was frequently and loudly applauded.

Hon. T. O. Howe being on the stand, was loudly called for, and in response came forward and entertained the multitude for a short time in his usually appropriate, eloquent, and logical remarks, which were greeted with rounds of applause.

AT STAND NO. 2.

At the second stand Senator Doolittle made one of his very best and most effective speeches, exposing the wretched dogma of secession.

He was followed by Messrs. J. E. Arnold, C. A. Eldridge, James S. Brown, Judge McArthur, and Geo. B. Smith, each of whom did credit to themselves and honor to the occasion.

Mr. Andrew Miller read a short address to the people, prepared by many prominent citizens of Milwaukee. This address was gotten up with ability, read and received with hearty satisfaction.

Mr. Waldo read letters from several gentlemen from abroad, who had been invited to address the meeting, but were unable to comply. These letters expressed the liveliest interest in the purposes of the meeting, and were highly creditable to their authors. Judge McArthur read an excellent poem composed for the occasion by M. Thompson, one of the "Iron Brigade Laureate."

Dr. Andrew Miller, from the committee on resolutions, presented a lengthy series of

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watch him. It is such men who aid in frustrating secession plots, and the prisoners at Camp Douglas among whom they are daily discovered, and the citizens of this city at Memphis, all of whom should be attended to.

A strict order is to be issued by Gen. Sherman, forbidding all loyal citizens from trucking with known secessionists, or purchasing cotton from them and paying for the same in gold or federal currency.

A letter from Vicksburg, July 9th, to the Mobile *Evening News* of the 24th, from "Footstool," says the Arkansas is still harrassing our river steamers, by defended movements or preparations for movements. The Federals, in attempting to drop a 13-inch shell into the deck of the Arkansas, sunk the wharf boat she was lying by, but was not successful in the remainder.

The Arkansas is not yet repaired, facilities for such work being very rare at Vicksburg. On the 18th men were busily at work upon her funnel, but were harrassed by the Minie rifle balls of the Federals, which were decidedly unpleasant.

Gen. Van Dorn issued lately an address to the defenders of Vicksburg, a copy of which your correspondent saw. Your correspondent calls upon the confederates to overhaul the boat enterprise. While not successful in the main, it is such as the Arkansas would keep all the Federal fleets at bay. He calls upon the ladies to bestir themselves, and thinks boats can yet be built in small rivers large enough to do some good. He concludes with strong condemnation and censure, applied to ex-President Buchanan. His concluding sentence is: "By heavens! the ignorance, self-sufficient ignorant ignorance, and ineffable self-complacency one sees at Richmond, makes sick the heart. Red tape has come near bringing us all to grief."

The paper has telegraphic dispatches from "Ora," dated Chattanooga, July 23d, stating that General Forrest entered Lebanon, twenty five miles east of Nashville, on Saturday, the 19th, capturing all the Federal pickets flying before him. Several stale prisoners were also captured.

A Charleston dispatch, dated the 23d, says the French war steamer Renandin, Capt. de Cardinal, from Fort Royal, steamed past Fort Sumter into the harbor that day, and anchored off the battery promenade. The object of her visit is unknown.

Henry McCarthy, a young actor, well known at Chicago and St. Louis, advertised at Mobile to give the national songs of the South and a theatrical concert, at Odd Fellows' hall, on Thursday evening, July 24th. Henry is the author of the "Bonnie Blue Flag," a rebel song quite popular at the South.

A Good Suggestion.

GENEZEO, July 31, 1862.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

In connection with the subject of speedily securing the men which our government so much needs for the vigorous prosecution of the war, an idea has occurred to me, which seems worthy of consideration. As I have not seen anything of the kind suggested in your paper, I will present it to your notice, and if you think well of it, you can use the powerful influence of your journal to secure its adoption. We all know the difficulty of securing the necessary number of men under the present system, and one reason why all do not take hold more earnestly of this work is, the feeling that do as much as we may, even raising our full quota, we do not know but that owing to a deficiency in other parts of the State, drafting may have to be resorted to, and we be obliged still to bear an equal share of the burdens and sensations that may be less liberal and patriotic; but if the quota of each county under the call of the present number is assigned to it, giving its citizens thirty to sixty days to make it up by volunteering, with the guarantee that if the full number is furnished, that county shall be exempt from draft during the present war, I believe there is not a shadow of a doubt but that every county in the State, would, within that time, furnish their full quota without a draft. Every one with whom I have spoken, seems to have taken the same view of the matter. As an instance of the working of a plan something like this, I would cite Massachusetts, where every little town knows its quota and has set to work determined to raise it. Yours truly, GEO. B. PEABT.

Licenses Due Yesterday.

We reprint the list of persons and vocations from whom annual license to the general government fell due for the first time yesterday. This is additional to any and all licenses called for from some of these classes for state, county and city purposes.

Apothecaries	$10	Livery stable keepers	$10
Auctioneers	20	Manufacturers	10
Bankers	100	Peddlers from horse	5 to 10
Billiard tables (each)	10	Photographers	10
Cattle brokers	10	Pawnbrokers	50
Claim agents	10	Real estate brokers	50
Coal oil distillers	50	Retail dealers	10
Commercial brokers	50	Retail liquors	20
Confectioners	10	Retail dealers in fi-	
Circuses	50	quors	50
Dentists	10	Surgeons	10
Eating houses	10	Theatrical agents	10
Horse dealers	10	Soap makers	10
Theatres	100	Wholesale dealers	50
Hollow steadlers	10	Wholesale dealers in	
Jugglers	20	liquors	100
Lawyers	10		

Rectifiers, for each license to rectify spiritnous liquors in any quantity not exceeding 500 gallons, per annum, per vacs. $25

For each additional 500 barrels or any fraction thereof 25

In addition to this, hotels must pay from $5 to $100 license, and steamers on which passengers are fed and lodged.

Maryland Loyalists.

The eastern papers are filled with descriptions of the immense outpouring of the loyal citizens of Baltimore, at the meeting of Monday evening in Monument Square, and which was addressed by Gov. Bradford and numerous other prominent men. The patriotic resolutions adopted, the fifth (as described in the *Star*,) "approves the confiscation of rebel property, *and the emancipation of the negroes of rebels* as ESSENTIAL TO CRIPPLING THE POWER of those now in arms." That is the voice of the loyal men of Baltimore, pronounced in solemn assemblage.

The Meeting in Knox County.

A magnificent Union rally took place at a fine grove near Knoxville, in Knox county, on Thursday. Hon. James Knox presided. Rousing speeches were made by Hon. Judge Lawrence, Gen. Jim Lane, Lt. Gov. McMurtry and Hon. E. C. Larned of Chicago. The gathering was large, the enthusiasm immense, and it was noticeable that the more earnestly the vigorous prosecution of the war was urged, the louder was the cheering.

☞ Advantages has been taken of the recess of Congress, by the thousand and one inventors of new projectiles, ordnance and other appurtenances of warfare, to press their peculiar connivances upon the patent and war departments. Hundreds of inventions are actually wonderful. Among others there is a lever field gun, six barreled, that will fire several hundred balls per minute with the greatest precision. This was invented by a Vermont farmer, who had no familiarity with fire arms, and had never seen a battery. President Lincoln witnessed the test of this gun on Friday, and was greatly delighted with its precision and rapidity. A new musket projectile, fluted, concave at both ends, and capable of cutting through an inch metallic plate at four hundred yards, is another invention that has attracted some regard. The navy yard is packed with models of new batteries, some of which are intended to run by hand, like a fire engine. This would be an apt machine for the Fire Zouaves.

☞ Letters from Cayes, Hayti, announce the arrival there of a colony of contrabands from Washington. The acting American consul writes that the contrabands were in good health and excellent spirits; that they had been already located, and, as far as he could learn, the emigrants and the parties with whom they are located are perfectly satisfied with each other. The consul adds: "Hayti could easily maintain as many inhabitants as Ireland, and its present population, including the eastern part, certainly does not exceed 650,000 or 700,000. It could, therefore, receive all the African race from the Southern States, and would not then be so densely populated as Ireland."

☞ In September next a meeting is to take place between the three principal crowned heads of continental Europe—the Emperor of the east, the Emperor of the west, and the king of the centre. Austria is confident that this conference, because that nation, by her conflict with France and Sardinia, has sunk to the position of a second or third class power; and besides, the affairs of Italy are not yet finally settled. There can be no doubt that the American question will come up.

THE TRAIL HUNTER.—A new novel by Gustav Aimard, the best living writer of Indian and Western romance, has just been published by T. B. Peterson & Bros., of Philadelphia. It is entitled "The Trail Hunter, A tale of the Far West." Those who have read any of Aimard's previous romances, will be eager to obtain this new production. McNally has it for sale.

☞ The St. Louis *Union* of the 30th says the ship carpenters engaged on the gunboats and rams now building at Carondelet, have joined in the stampede of the weak-kneed, in view of the recent order of enrollment, and have vamosed the yard to the extent of one or two hundred. The work at the yard will suffer no hindrance.

☞ A more keen than honest Vermonter, named Thomas, slipped down to Boston and pocketed a sixty dollar bounty, then slipped back to try the same game in his own State. The authorities have hold of him now.

☞ Sergeant Wm. H. Bell, of the Mann on Battery, 1st Ill. Artillery, writes us from New Creek, Virginia, to deny the dying reports of his decease—a correction that surely ought to be made.

☞ A specesionist was washed white in the Boston frog pond the other day. He withdew his bad words and has joined the federal army.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

Guerilla Work in the Border States.

THE CONFEDERATES ADOPT THE SYSTEM.

THE FIGHT IN CALLOWAY, MO.

The Guerilla Defeat at Mt. Sterling.

The Situation in North Carolina.

DESPERATE FIGHT IN CALLOWAY, MO.

[From the Jefferson City Union Extra, 29th.]

On Saturday evening last, Col. Guitar, commandant of this post, with about 300 men, with two guns of the 3d Indiana battery, set out to look up a band of guerillas said to be the ensuing Fulton. After leaving here we learn he was reinforced by Col. Shafer from Columbia, making the entire force under him from 600 to 800.

A letter from Col. G. brings the intelligence of an engagement between his force and 900 guerillas under Cobb and Porter, which took place yesterday at noon, about seven miles from Fulton, at Moore's Mills.

The result of this engagement, as we get it, is that Col. Guitar was attacked by this guerilla force, and after a severe engagement, in which his force was from thirty to fifty in killed and wounded, he succeeded in routing the enemy with a loss of 200 or 300 in killed and wounded. The notorious Cobb, one of the leaders was killed by a shot from one of the guns of the battery. A large amount of arms, ammunition and baggage was captured, while seven of the guerillas were taken prisoners, and lodged in the Mount Sterling jail. Before he left Mount Sterling, Major Brackt, provost marshal of Lexington, had arrested there with 100 cavalry, and had commenced hunting up outlers of the secesh. Our informant, a Kentucky gentleman of unquestionable veracity, says that several of the killed and captured secesh were from Indiana! This was positively stated by men in the fight, and there was no doubt about it. This brilliant skirmish will do a great deal of good in the counties bordering on the river.

FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA.

[From the Wheeling Intelligencer, 30th.]

We learn from a letter received yesterday by Thomas Hornbrook, a merchant of this city, that Ravenswood, July 24th, that affairs in that section are gloomy enough. There are several small bands of guerillas in the hills and adjoining counties. They are variously estimated from 100 to 700 strong. It is almost impossible to get at the truth in regard to their strength, position, and movements. On the 23d word was received at Ravenswood that a party of rangers numbering forty were six or eight miles distant from that place arresting Union men and forcing them to taken an oath to support the Southern Confederacy. Col. Frost, with a squad of cavalry and infantry, started in pursuit, and overtook and defeated but the rangers had left for parts unknown. The rangers are daily expecting large reinforcements from the vicinity of Richmond.

THE ASPECT IN MISSOURI.

[From the St. Lou

NEW YORK Hoop Skirt Manufactory. French and German ...

Springs, children's, to 60 springs, ladies' ... N. B.—We repair all skirts ... un charge ... warranted to be of the best ...

NOTICE TO WHOLESALE BUYERS.

As we have been in the Skirt business since the beginning of the trade ... in all the principal cities of the Union ... at first cost ... are able to sell lower ... orders by mail promptly attended to.

L. TRAGER, Proprietor for Chicago.

my13-r980-1y New York Factory ... Chicago Post Office Box ...

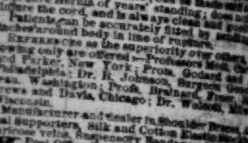
Bags.

BAGS, BAGS, BAGS.
FARWELL'S
STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY,
No. 139 South Water st., Chicago.
Bags and Sacks
Of every description furnished on short notice and printed with New and BEAUTIFUL BRANDS.
my8-r771-1y SIMEON FARWELL.

CORN EXCHANGE
Bag Manufactory.
HART, ASTEN & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
BAGS!
Of every description.
157 South Water Street.
MILLERS,
SEAMLESS,
GROCERS,
FLOUR,
GRAIN,
GUNNY,
HAM AND FEED BAGS.
Second-hand bags always on hand. Bags loaned to shippers.
my13 r980-1y

Miscellaneous.

I. B. SEELEY'S TRUSS ESTABLISHMENT,
126 Clark street, Chicago, Ill.
Branch Office—No. 88 North Fifth street, St. Louis, Mo.



Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer of the Hard Rubber Truss, under Riggs' & Goodyear's Patents. The Hard Rubber Truss is unlike all others in the following respects: ... will not rust, chafe, gall or blister; can be made self or fitted ... will cure Hernia of years' standing; does not injure the cord, and is always clean and good as new. Patients can be accurately fitted by sending ... EXPERIENCE ... superiority ... Trusses ... Shoulder Braces, Elastic and Cotton Elastic Stockings, ... Suspensory Bandages, &c. &c.
Post Office Box 6322.

C. STAFFORD, Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer of Dr. Wilcox's Patent Artificial Leg ... Send for Pamphlet.

LAKE SUPERIOR PIG IRON.—The Northern Iron Company of Lake Superior ... on hand at its Dock, in Chicago, a supply of ... Iron ... grades, to which the attention of those wishing ... quality of the Lake Superior Metal is invited. Office, No. 12 Wells street.
JESUP, KENNEDY & CO., Agents.
my24-r823-6m

NOVELTY CARRIAGE WORKS
44 Adams Street, Chicago.
Established expressly for the manufacture of fine carriage work, by
GEORGE PENNOYER,
Who has secured a reputation for superior work ... Pennoyer still ... his personal attention to ... department of the works ... none but the most skilled workmen.
THOMAS B. BROWN, recently from New York, attends to the purchasing of stock, sales, and general management of the business.
Having just enlarged the shops ... a full assortment of our own manufacture ... Light Carriages ... and every style of Light Carriage ... Buggies ... A large assortment of
EASTERN CARRIAGES
Of the best manufacture and latest styles ... Also ... carriage ... promptly attended to.

GET ONE OF THE
Barometer Inkstands,
At F. MUNSON'S, 140 Lake street.

STATIONERS' HALL.
Blank Books,
Mann's Copying Books,
Lloyd's Patent Copying Rollers,
Rubber Head Erasing Pencils,
Colored Bottle Wax,
Barometer Inkstands,
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Also, a large assortment of
LADIES' STATIONERY.
F. MUNSON, 140 Lake street.

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN GOODS continue to
ADVANCE IN VALUE,
While we adhere to the
RUINOUSLY LOW PRICES
Upon our Entire Stock,
WHICH IS BEING
RAPIDLY CLOSED
CALL IN SEASON.
JONES & CO., 182 South Clark St.
CLOSING SALE OF
FANCY DRY GOODS.

BELTING.
JOHN B. IDESON & CO.
Agents for the Smooth Vulcanized
RUBBER BELTING,
Under Goodyear's Patent.
Conducting and Engine Hose
Of all sizes, warranted best quality.
Steam Packing and Gaskets.
Leather Belting, Lace Leather and Belt Hooks.
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BIDWELL'S CELEBRATED
COAL OIL AXLE GREASE.
The Best Article Made.
FULL STOCK IN
BOXES, KEGS AND BARRELS
Constantly on hand and for sale by the barrel
at Manufacturer's Prices
—AT THE—
LAMP AND OIL STORE OF
POPE & SLOCUM,
Agents for the Manufacturer, ... South ...

SALT PETRE—41 bags Crude
SALT PETRE,
Arrived and for sale by C. S. ...

1000 BOXES "BURBECK'S"
PALM SOAP.
For sale by TURNER & ...

S. ANDERSON, ... No. 118 South Lasalle Street ...

... HOSPITAL.— ...

... Hair Dye! The best ... WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated Hair Dye produces a color not to be distinguished from nature—warranted not to injure the hair in the least; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes, and invigorates the hair for life. GREY, RED OR RUSTY HAIR instantly turns a splendid Black or Brown, leaving the hair soft and beautiful. Sold by all Druggists, &c. The genuine is signed William A. Batchelor on the four sides of each box. Factory, No. 81 Barclay st., New York. (late 233 Broadway and 16 Bond.) jy9-r797-1y

... Lake View Water Cure, Dr. ... successful operation. The best place in the West for the treatment of all Chronic or ... Diseases. Send for Circular. Address ... or Mrs. GULLY, P. O. Box ..., Chicago. jy1-r557-1m

HEADACHE!—Peak's Headache Remedy is the THING. No lady or gentleman should be without a Bottle after once using it. Price 50 cents. Sold by Druggists generally. Wholesale Agent for the Northwest, B. R. LANDON, 88 Lake street, opposite Tremont House, Chicago. je27-r470-3m

Dr. James, formerly of New Orleans, has arrived in Chicago and permanently located at 92 Randolph street, between State and Dearborn streets, Chicago, Ill.
SPECIALIST.—Cures old Chronic and recent diseases. See the testimonials of the medical fraternity, Medical Journals, and the almost entire press of the South.
Office Hours—From 8 A. M. till 8 P. M.
Correspondence inviolable. jel3-r139-3m

Lyon's Magnetic Insect Powder,
Tested for 18 years and grows in favor. It kills and exterminates Roaches, Bed Bugs, Ants, Fleas, Moths, Cloths, Furs and Furniture, Garden Insects, &c. All genuine bears the signature of E. Lyon, and is not poisonous to persons or domestic animals. Beware of counterfeits and imitations.
Lyon's Powder kills all insects in a trice,
Lyon's Pills are death to rats and mice.
Sold everywhere. D. S. BARNES,
my13-r984-3m 202 Broadway, New York.

S.—T.—1860—X.—Drake's Plantation BITTERS.—Exhausted Nature's great restorer. They invigorate, strengthen and purify the system, cure Dyspepsia, Acidity of the Stomach, Diarrhea, &c. A perfect Appetiser and Tonic. They invigorate the body without stimulating the brain. They are composed of pure St. Croix Rum, Roots and Herbs, and are recommended by all who use them. Adapted to the old or young, but particularly recommended to the weak and languid. Sold by all Druggists, Grocers, Hotels and Saloons. P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
my13-r984-3m 202 Broadway, New York.

To the Nervous of both sexes.—A Retired Clergyman having been restored to health in a few days, after many years of great suffering, is willing to assist others by sending (free) on the receipt of a post-paid directed envelope, a copy of the prescription used. Direct the REV. JOHN M. DAGNALL, 186 Fulton street, Brooklyn, New York. jel3-1m

DRS. ANDRE & STRATFORD,
DR. ANDRE,
Of the Faculty of Medicine, of Paris,
Formerly Clinical Chief of the Hospitals of Paris
Surgeon Major of the Eastern Army in the Crimea;
Medal of Honor of H. M. the Emperor of the French, for the Cholera Epidemic of 1854, etc
All the above documents and many others on exhibition at the office. Dr. Andre is assisted by Dr. Stratford, from Boston and the different Hospitals of the Union, and for several years doing an extensive family practice in this city and vicinity.
Special treatment of Urinary and diseases PECULIAR TO WOMAN. All kinds of Surgical Operations skilfully performed.
Drs. A. & S. give to the public all guarantee of their competency to perform all they profess. All letters requiring an answer must contain one postage stamp. In URGENT CASES enclose $5.00, with full particulars of case, and we shall forward medicine immediately, with full directions. Good accommodations for patients from abroad. All letters must be addressed to DRS. ANDRE & STRATFORD, Chicago. P. O. Box 4381. Office 134 South Clark street.

Dr. Frankin Chavett's Uterine CORDIAL IS WARRANTED TO CURE ALL FORMS OF UTERINE DISEASE, OR THE MONEY WILL BE REFUNDED. Satisfactory references can be seen at his office, 113 West Van Buren street. Consultation free. Post Office Box 226. Dr. C. has practiced medicine for twenty-five years, four of which have been in this city.

HYGIEO-THERAPEUTIC RETREAT.
Established for the
Treatment of Chronic Diseases.
Entrance, 96 State street.
Chicago, May, 1862. JUSTIN HAYES, M. D.
jy7-r561-1m

BE YE HEALED—Dr. Whittier 84 South Clark street, can be found from eight in the morning until eight in the evening every day. No charge for consultation. The afflicted will receive a speedy and permanent cure of all Blood Diseases. jy1-r663-1m

DYSENTERY AND DIARRHEA—Certain cure. Also, the
WESTERN LINIMENT,
for Rheumatism, Sprains, Bruises, &c. No family or individual should be without it. W. HUTCHINGS, Sole agent for the West, 34 Dearborn street.

KNOW THYSELF!
Dr. J. H. McCANN,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, detects to a certainty the true condition and locality of diseases, by a simple and scientific method, without asking any questions. Diseases of the Throat and Lungs treated by Medical Inhalation and Constitutional treatment. Diseases of the Heart, of the Stomach, of the Liver, Kidneys, Dropsy, St. Vitus' Dance, Cancers, Chronic Ulcers, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Piles, Fistula, Scrofula, Diseases of the Eye and Ear, Skin Diseases, Rupture, Diseases of the Bladder, ... all curable diseases of long standing cured in the shortest possible time. We are not a "cure-all" doctor, and will undertake no case without the prospect of recovery.

Female Diseases, &c.,
Such as Suppressions, Irregularities, Falling of the Womb, Tumors, all Urinary Diseases, Nervous Debility, Painful or Difficult Menstruation, Barrenness, &c., will be speedily cured, without using any drugs injurious to the system. Have no delicacy in calling, no difference what your disease may be. The afflicted are cordially invited to call and see us.

Consultations and Examinations Free of Charge.

All communications strictly confidential. Office in the Street Railroad Building, corner of State and Randolph streets. Office hours from 9 A. M. till ... P. M. Address, J. H. McCANN, M. D., Chicago, Ill. Letters, if any address, by enclosing a stamp, will receive prompt attention, or ... two stamps I will send a pamphlet.

SARGENT'S PAIN EXTERMINATOR!
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THE GREAT
Standard Remedy.
No Household is Safe Without It.
It is the only positive and radical cure for Diptheria, Rheumatism, Ague in the Face, Neuralgia, Toothache, Headache, Felons, Wounds, Burns, Sprains, Dysentery, Diarrhea, Earache, and all kindred complaints.
There are numberless nostrums concocted and palmed upon a confiding public as remedies for the above afflicting ills, which, though in a few instances they afford temporary relief, by no means a perfect and full and complete cure.

SARGENT'S PAIN EXTERMINATOR
Has been tried and tested, and was NEVER FOUND WANTING. Being composed of purely VEGETABLE ingredients, it is in strict conformity with nature's laws, and heals instead of distracting, builds up instead of reducing.
Hundreds who have felt the royal power and beneficent
Healing Qualities,
Bear glad testimony to its efficacy in relieving and removing pain.
For sale by all Leading Druggists and Apothecaries in every locality. Price 25 cents, 50 cents, and one dollar per bottle. Liberal Discount to the Trade.
Manufactory and Wholesale Depot at
94 Washington Street, Chicago,
A. W. SARGENT & CO.,
Post Office Box 3788. ap30-r546-1y

Important to Females.—Dr Cheeseman's Pills.
The combination of ingredients in these Pills are the result of a long and extensive practice. They are mild in their operation, and certain in correcting all irregularities, Painful Menstruations, removing all obstructions, whether from cold or otherwise, headache, pain in the side, palpitation of the heart, whites, all nervous affections, hysterics, fatigue, pain in the back and limbs, &c., disturbed sleep, which arise from interruption of nature.
DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS
was the commencement of a new era in the treatment of those irregularities and obstructions which have consigned so many to a PREMATURE GRAVE. No female can enjoy good health unless she is regular, and whenever an obstruction takes place the general health begins to decline.
DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS
are the most effectual remedy ever known for all complaints peculiar to FEMALES. To all classes they are invaluable, inducing WITH CERTAINTY, PERIODICAL REGULARITY. They are known to thousands who have used them at different periods throughout the country, having the sanction of some of the most EMINENT PHYSICIANS IN AMERICA.
EXPLICIT DIRECTIONS, STATING WHEN THEY SHOULD NOT BE USED, with each Box—the PRICE ONE DOLLAR EACH BOX, containing from 50 to 60 Pills.
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The Tribune.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, 1862.

THE EXPERIMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

What Shall be Done with the Freed Blacks?

A great national question is being solved, and by happy conjunction of circumstances, of the soil of the very State which was foremost in precipitating this solution of a vexed question upon the present age. What shall be done with the blacks. What are their capacities for elevation. What promise do the race give as to the results of voluntary labor? This gives great importance to every careful and reliable statement of facts from Gen. Hunter's command.

Some little light is thrown upon the matter in a letter from Mr. J. M. McKim to Mr. Stephen Colwell. Mr. McKim first discusses the black man's *pluck*. Slavery is unmanly. It saps the virtue of its victims. But man is a fighting animal. The native African lives in continued war. Here, he prefers the toils of peace, but he has, when occasion required, shown an aptitude for fighting. Proof of this is found in the annals of the Revolution and of the war of 1812.

The negroes take readily to trade, and not only supply commodities to the whites and the shipping, but purchase freely also in return. He mentions three accounts, amounting to $2,000 in the aggregate, which has been returned to relief committees at the North for articles sent down to these colored people. These facts suggest an enlargement of the market for Northern manufactures. The slave consumes but a mere trifle in manufactured goods. Aside from his food, the cost of maintaining him is hardly ten dollars a year, on the average. Mr. McKim estimates it at a much lower figure. If these men are free and are laborers, their wants increase and they must have many more goods than they now consume.

The subject of climate has naturally attracted attention. Mr. McKim discusses this at some length, and reaches a very favorable conclusion. We quote his language.

The favorite theory of Charleston savans is "the southern climate is fatal to unacclimated white people; they cannot bear the sun in day time nor breathe the air at night without immediate danger to life." The inference they desire to be drawn from this assertion is, that cotton, rice and sugar can only be raised successfully at the South by black slave labor. Now, whatever may be the truth on the general subjects of climate and slavery, the last of this argument is as lame as its logic. Our soldiers on Hilton Head, reputedly one of the least healthful of the islands, toil in the sun by day and stand guard at night; and yet up to this time they appear to be as healthy as the same number of men in similar service in other parts of the field. White carpenters from the North, who have been working for the government there, say that they can bear exposure to the weather as well and even better than the colored carpenters working along side of them. They can stand the sun nearly as well, and the rain and sudden changes a great deal better.

After detailing his own personal experience, Mr. McKim says:

I am aware that "one swallow does not make a summer," nor one summer prove the truth of a theory; but when an individual's experience is backed up by that of a whole body—as is mine by that of the teacher and superintendents—a fact is furnished of important significance; and the presumption is raised that if one-half of the pro-slavery climatic theory rests upon false data, as has been shown, the other half may not be much more firmly supported.

That there will be sickness—epidemic sickness—in some cases fatal sickness, in these islands, this summer, is more than probable. But that this disease will be more virulent, or more widely-spread, than the epidemics of other low lands—as, for instance, the valleys of the West, or the Atlantic slopes of the East—is a matter in regard to which much may be said on both sides. As a set off against the heat of the sun at Port Royal, it must be remembered there is the refreshing sea breeze; and as a counteractive of the miasmata in the air, there is the salt with which the atmosphere is at all times more or less impregnated.

At the end of three months from this time, the teachers and others will be able to tell more about the climate of South Carolina than can be learned from any other source.

To the evils of the climate may be added the general nature of Southern therapeutics, which are fully up to the best standards of the old fashioned "heroic" practice, and which are calculated to be allies of the climate rather than to modify its effect.

As to the much mooted point whether free blacks will work, Mr. McKim submits some testimony from superintendents. One says:—

They (the blacks) work on with a degree of confidence and industry that has surprised me. Though we came on to the ground nearly two months later than the date when they generally begin to prepare for the new crops, we have planted more than half the ground that was planted last year, including a much larger breadth of corn. The generally expressed feeling is one of content; they are willing to endure a certain amount of privation for the sake of being their own masters. I do not believe there is another race in the world so docile or so easily managed. I am confident that no Irishman could be induced to perform the amount of labor they have accomplished this year with so little definite promise of payment. They work well and willingly whenever they see clearly they are to profit by their labor. It is to be regretted that so large a portion of their work this year has been upon a common field, where there was not felt that individual interest which alone can stimulate labor to its best results. This gang system is a relic of the old slave system, and it must be abandoned when the people come to work for regular wages.

Another writes:—

Our experiment here has fully satisfied me of two things; first, that the negroes will do as much work in the condition of freemen, and under a judicious system of day wages, as they formerly did under the stimulus of the lash; secondly, that there is no need of providing for the emigration of any considerable portion of them, as they would prefer to stay where they are, and as their services will be required on the places where they have been accustomed to labor.

The time has arrived, it seems to us, for the government to take some definite steps in the matter. If the status of these blacks is now that of freemen, let us know it beyond a doubt, and then we can work for their improvement and elevation, both physically and morally, with much better heart than we do now, when the future seems so uncertain.

If they are declared to be free, my plan would be to pay them wages for their work, and require them to purchase all they need in the way of food and clothing, abolishing the present system of allowances and gratuities of land for private cultivation. I would have an account kept of their hours of work, precisely as is done in our workshops in the North, the pay to be graduated according to the amount of work done. In this way they would soon learn to appreciate the advantages of industry, and would soon acquire the thrifty habits of freemen.

The improvement in their physical condition being first secured, I would make provision for their education by establishing schools in convenient localities, with competent teachers, to be paid in part at first, and wholly by and by, by a tax on the parents. It would not take a long time, I think, to make the entire population self-supporting, and to enable the more thrifty of them to accumulate something in advance of their immediate wants.

Iron-clad Frigates—Bending their Armor Plates.

The steam frigate Roanoke, which is now in the navy yard at Brooklyn, has been razeed, and is being converted into an iron clad turret war ship. She is to be clothed amidships with thick iron plates, which are to extend about five feet below the water line; and she will have three great revolving gun turrets on deck, and a powerful iron beak or ram on her bow. This beak resembles a huge axe, and is formed of plates 20 feet long, 4½ inches thick, thus making nine inches of iron on the front edge. Each of the revolving gun turrets will be 20 feet inside diameter, and the sides will be formed of eleven courses of inch iron plates.

These plates are laid over and riveted to one another in such a manner as to "break joints," and vertical plates are also bolted to several courses so as to secure the whole in the most rigid and perfect manner. These gun towers, for the Roanoke, are now being constructed at the Novelty Works in this city, where the plates for them, likewise those for the armor, are bent to the proper curves. Each plate for a turret is about nine feet in length by forty inches in width, and an inch in thickness. Two courses of rivet holes are punched out in each, and they are all bent cold in a powerful hydraulic press. The bed plate of the press is of a concave form, and the top block is of a convex form.

A plate to be bent is placed upon the concave bed plate of the press, and when properly adjusted, the pump forces up three rams under it, and the plate is reduced to the proper curve against the top block. The pressure to which each plate is submitted to give it the proper curve is 3,500,000 pounds. By this method of bending the turret plates cold there is perfect uniformity and accuracy secured for the whole. The turrets for the Roanoke will be of a superior character, but only six courses of plates have as yet been laid on two of them.

The bending of the thick plates for the ram, and also for the sides of the frigate, is quite a different and difficult operation to perform, compared with those of the gun towers. Each of these plates has to be bent to the proper curve to suit its own particular place on the vessel, and not only the broadside but the edges also must be bent to suit the particular curves. The bending operations are under the charge of Mr. George Bonniwell, an intelligent young shipwright. All these plates are hammered iron, and are furnished by several companies in Pennsylvania, New York and Massachusetts. When they arrive they resemble huge, straight iron slabs, varying in length from eleven to twenty-two feet, and in breadth from twenty-two to twenty-four inches, and their average thickness is four and a half inches. One of eleven and a half feet in length weighs about 4,940 pounds; one of twenty-two feet length, for the ram, weighs over four tons. Such masses of iron are difficult to move about, and the operations connected with bending them are necessarily tedious and skill to conduct properly. Of course it is impossible to bend such masses of iron cold, hence each plate is first heated to nearly white heat in a long furnace, shaped something like a baker's oven, with a moveable arched cover.

The press for bending is quite different from the one used for turret plates. Outwardly it resembles a long, strong iron screw press, used for pressing woolen cloth. Its top block, or platen, is moved up and down, but its bed is fixed and very solid. A dudgeon hydraulic jack at each end supports and moves the block up and down. The bed, upon which the heated plate is laid, is formed of a series of adjustable bolster blocks, each of which is capable of being set by a screw to any desired hight on either side, and at any desired angle to suit the bend to be given to a plate which is compressed between the descending top block and the adjustable bed. A plate is first placed in the furnace, and it is then raised to nearly a white heat. The cover of the furnace is now raised by a block and tackle, and the plate is then seized by a powerful crane, secured on a carriage. The heated plate is now lifted, the crane carriage moved back, and the plate swung around and placed in the press, where it is perfectly adjusted to obtain the proper curves. The huge top block is then forced down, squeezing the great mass of iron into the desired shape.

In about half an hour the plate has acquired a permanent set, and it is taken out ready to have its edges planed, when it is fit for bolting to the frigate. The bolt holes are all drilled. It requires a large number of men to move such great heavy masses of iron, and from the time a glowing plate is lifted out of the furnace until it is secured in the press, the scene is one of extraordinary activity and excitement, as the plate requires to be placed in the press as expeditiously as possible before it becomes cool. The metal of these plates appears to be first class, but until within a few days past they were furnished very slowly by the different contractors. The plating of the Roanoke will now proceed with greater rapidity; still she will not be finished for several months to come. We are told that this frigate is expected to obtain a speed of about ten knots an hour. If she makes nine knots, we shall be agreeably disappointed. As the Roanoke will sit very low in the water, we hope that proper arrangements will be made for ventilation on the main deck. The defects of the Galena and Monitor, so clearly pointed out in the *Scientific American* of last week, by an intelligent correspondent, will be reproduced in the Roanoke, rendering her very deficient as a "sea boat" unless this advice is heeded.—*Scientific American.*

A MODERATE ENGLISH VIEW.

The "Great Misleading Journal" Again Exposed.

The London *Morning Star* of July 15 (the latest date received by the Ætna) thus exposes the tricks of the London *Times* in giving "news" of the battles on the peninsula:

"Strong as are our sympathies with the free States of America, we have not the least disposition to put a false construction upon the news of the late events. If the people of the North are what we take them to be, they can bear to hear the truth, and will resent its suppression, whether by rulers or friends. We have not disguised our apprehensions that both at Charleston and Richmond the federals have suffered severe losses and mortifying checks. As to the former city, it is now known that the operations of the assailants have been suspended for the summer months. It is possible that a similar decision may by this time have been taken with regard to Richmond. Writing while our American papers and letters are on their way from Liverpool to London, it would be rash in the extreme to attempt such a description of affairs as may in a few hours be confuted by published details. But justice requires, and therefore wisdom will approve, an effort to set before the English public such an impartial view of the position as may be gathered from the telegrams which appeared in the papers of yesterday morning. With the exception of the *Times*, all our contemporaries published the same telegraphic summary of the news brought by the China. The significance of the exception will presently appear. * * * But the *Times* has a correspondent at Cork whose duty it appears to be to put a strong confederate coloring on the news received at Queenstown. Accordingly, the great misleading journal yesterday came out with the sensation announcement—'The armies of Gen. McClellan and of the confederates under General Lee have come into collision before Richmond.' Unobservant persons did not look at the dates, and did not suspect that this portentous intelligence was simply a repetition of what had been known for three or four days. Our evening contemporaries, falling into the snare, proclaimed another 'federal defeat,' and the confederate sympathizers in the city and the clubs were chuckling over the ignominious and irretrievable disasters which had proved the mean Yankees utterly unable to stand against the chivalry of the South.

"Well, it may be, as we have said, that the federals have really suffered reverses and losses, which make the possession of Richmond hopeless, at least for the present. But it may also turn out that the position we have described has been correctly indicated and substantially maintained. We confess, at any rate, to a strong wish that the political economy of our Northern friends was as unimpeachable as their valor. They would not then 'raise a cry to prevent the exportation of gold.' The revival of this old, stupid, protectionist fallacy in a city like New York is a wonderful anomaly. If there be any advantage in keeping gold at home, it can only be because gold is preferred to something for which it might be exchanged. No one in New York or Boston is at all disposed to send us gold for nothing in return. The something so received must be of more than equivalent value in the eyes of the exchanger. He gains, or thinks he gains, by the transaction; and to attempt to prevent him must, in the long run, prove as hopeless as to prevent Southern ladies from flouting federalist officers. Such follies are unworthy of an intelligent, brave and resolute people—the people who, whatever temporary reverses they may sustain, will prove themselves equal to the emergency."

Sick and Wounded in Washington.

[Extracts from a Private Letter from Washington.]

SATURDAY, July 12.

Could the friends of the sick and wounded witness the delicate care and attentions bestowed upon the invalids in this city they would be much comforted. Sauntering yesterday through the Thirteenth street hospital I was deeply impressed with the development of the lovely virtues of woman as called into action by the sufferings of the sterner sex. Here I witnessed young ladies of refinement, who were nurtured in luxury and enjoy the highest social positions, patiently administering meals to the sick and wounded, and speaking words of consolation to the dying. By the side of one man badly wounded I observed a young lady of such loveliness, delicacy and beauty, fanning while she fed the object of her care, that I lingered to ascertain who it was that combined the character of an angel of mercy with such lovely features, and, perceiving that she was known to the surgeon, I ventured to inquire of that officer her name. He informed me that she was the daughter of the Prussian minister, the Baron Gerolt. She seemed to be aiding the Misses Kennedy, who, the doctor informed me, took upon themselves the most of the care of this hospital, and were devoted to this blessed cause of humanity. These young ladies were pointed out to me in a different part of the building giving tea to some, soup, farina, and rice to others. They were accompanied by a relative, Miss Ellicott, and when this little party were collected together in consultation over some poor son of humanity who would not long require their tender care, they formed a group such as I never before and never again expect to behold, unless in that hospital. They diffuse an amount of happiness which wealth could not command, and impart a degree of comfort which nothing but refined, Christian women could confer. I noticed that, after they had supplied the patients with suitable refreshments, one read from the Scriptures, while the others engaged in conversation with the objects of their care, or wrote letters to their friends. If these soldiers are not grateful as well as better men for their experience, there is one who, by witnessing such acts of humanity, feels himself possessed of more elevated views of the claims of Christianity and the claims of woman to respect and admiration.

SUNDAY, July 13.

Wending my way to the Thirteenth street hospital, my attention was attracted to a wreath of beautiful flowers borne by one of the young ladies above mentioned, whose dejected air plainly indicated that she had come to perform the last pious act for the remains of one of the poor fellows, whose passage from the field of glory to the grave she had endeavored to smooth. Such proved the fact. Lewis Ward, 12th United States infantry, of Vermont, had died in the night, and in the absence of fond relations and friends, this noble young woman performed those delicate offices, which, although they may be unappreciated by the indifferent, will soothe the sufferings of distant relatives, and prove sweet incense on burning hearts. While this act of maidenly devotion was being accomplished the surgeons were amputating the arm of a noble hearted young soldier, who declared he would rather suffer the loss of both arms than forego the satisfaction he enjoyed from having faithfully served his country.

A Memphis Union Divine.

[Cor. Philadelphia Press, 25th.]

Colonel Hillyer, the present provost marshal of Memphis, is an energetic and efficient man. Being waited upon by Rev. Doctor White for a pass, he asked:

Did the Doctor pray for President Lincoln before the federal army arrived at Memphis?
Doctor—No, I did not.
Colonel—Did you pray for Jeff. Davis?
Doctor—Yes. The rubric was changed by the church authorities. Our church recognizes "the powers that be," and I had to read the prescribed prayers.
Colonel—Well, Doctor, Mr. Lincoln is one of "the powers that be;" do you pray for him now?
Doctor—No. I omit that prayer altogether.
Colonel—Do you pray for Mr. Lincoln in your private devotions?
Doctor—No. I cannot say that I do.
Colonel—Do you pray for Jeff. Davis in your private devotions?
Doctor—No, I do not.
This doctor passes in Memphis for a "good Union man."

Gov. Andrew, in his speech at Worcester, said:

"We don't wish to part with any of our masculine strength, but whatever the President wants he must have, and if the men don't go the women will. I have thought that if we should send a few thousand girls to the war, not only would the young men follow, but those she-devils of the South would find they had their match."

Prentice says: Jeff. Davis is gathering a million of "butternuts" for us to crack this fall and winter. All that should be forthcoming now is the nutcrackers.

Miscellaneous.

PEUGEOT'S WHOLESALE
TOY HOUSE.
Tooth Picks of Quill,
Tooth Picks of Orange Wood.
Julip Straws, Straws for Sherry Cobblers.
FISH HOOKS, FISHING TACKLE, FISH POLES, &c. &c. &c.
A large stock of the above goods for sale low for cash, at
Peugeot's Great Variety Store
No. 106 LAKE STREET,
CHICAGO, ILL.

GREAT EASTERN.
This magnificent ship has proved herself the fastest, safest and most comfortable Ocean Steamer in the world.
Sea Sickness on board being unknown,
And is strongly recommended to intending passengers.
The Great Eastern will leave

FOR LIVERPOOL:	FOR NEW YORK
NEW YORK	LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, July 26th,	Calling at Queenstown,
Tuesday, Sept 9th,	Saturday, Aug. 16th,
Saturday, Oct. 25th,	Wednesday, Oct. 1st,
Thursday, Dec. 11th,	Tuesday, Nov. 18th.

FARES.
First Cabin........................$95 to $135
Second Cabin.............................$75.
Return Tickets issued at a Fare-and-a-half.
Intermediate...............................$...
Steerage..................................$...
On and after the trip of 9th September these fares will be advanced fifteen per cent.
Immediate application by parties wanting berths is desired. Plans of the Cabins can be seen, and berths secured at the office of JAMES WARRACK, Agent, 12 Lake street, Chicago.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, N. Y. jy16-r741-3m

BARNUM BROTHERS,
138 LAKE-ST., CHICAGO, ILL.,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
TOYS AND FANCY GOODS,
WILLOW CABS,
Children's Gigs, Carriages, &c., Baskets, Bird Cages,
Julip Straws,
Quill and Wood Tooth-picks,
Feather Dusters,
Fly Brushes,
And all goods in the line of
YANKEE NOTIONS.
Headquarters for all kinds of
FISHING TACKLE,
Orders respectfully solicited.
No. 138 Lake street, between Clark and Lasalle streets.

TO THE LADIES.
We are receiving large stocks of
SKIRTS, CORSETS,
Hosiery, &c.,
Which will be sold at less than the present rates of importation.
As all classes of goods are daily advancing, customers will find it advantageous to buy soon.
GRAVES & IRVINE,
78 LAKE STREET.

CHEAP FUEL! CHEAP FUEL!
The increasing demand for the excellent Coal now being mined by the
Northern Illinois Coal and Iron Com'y,
OF LASALLE,
Has obliged me to increase my facilities for its supply, and I have just opened another Depot for our Coals on the West Side, on Beach street, second yard north of Twelfth street. I have the SELECTED LUMP COAL, just the thing for grates, stoves and steam-purposes. I desire to call particular attention to our
NUT SIZE,
For Cooking Stoves and Ranges,
Which is being used by many families in our city, and is pronounced by all as good as any other Coal.
I would also call the attention of Manufacturers, Foundry Men and others interested, to our
Desulphurized Coal,
Which is fully equal, if not superior, at the price I offer it, to any Eastern Soft Coal.
Let consumers now come and see, and learn what we have, and I am satisfied they will find just what they want, and at a price of $2 to $3 per ton less than any other good coal in the market. Orders for any quantity left at either of my Yards, on the North Side, foot of Lasalle street, or on the West Side, on Beach street, will be promptly filled.
jy30 r361 1m S. B. WILLIAMS, Agent.

COAL! COAL! COAL!—The Scranton, Pittston, Wilkesbarre and Shamokin Coal Companies, of Pennsylvania, again offer their Lump, Egg and Range Coals at Mining prices; freights and expenses added. They mine all their own Coal, and can sell the same cheaper than Anthracite Coal can be bought from any other source. Brewers, Bakers and Country Dealers' attention is called to the above fact.
Pig Iron, Lehigh, Blossburgh, Briar Hill, Erie, Chippewa and all other Coals, Kept and sold at lowest wholesale and Retail prices.
Offices: 228 Madison street, at Madison street bridge, 124 and 126 South Market street, and 149 North Clark street, foot of Liberty street. Post Office Box 3157.
jy30-r185-3m ROBERT LAW, Agent.

TO CONTRACTORS.—The City Council of the city of Cairo, Illinois, having by municipal regulation fixed the grade of the streets at a point ... above the top of the present levee embankment, and in consequence of such regulation it is necessary to fill the ... streets ... to such a height as to ... the levee, the top of the levee, the city authorities ... destroys of contracting with some experienced parties to undertake the proposed work. They are now authorized by their city charter to issue bonds to the amount of about $60,000, which will be the extent of the work required to be done the present season. But at the next session of the Legislature in January next, they expect to procure the extension of their authority so as to be able to issue their bonds to an amount required to finish the work, it is supposed will cost from $200,000 to $300,000. It is expected that several years will be required for the completion of the work, ... of contractors will make advantageous arrangements for its prosecution.
Proposals will be received by the undersigned until the first of September next, to whom all propositions and applications for information in the premises, ... to the Mayor of the city, will receive prompt attention.
S. S. TAYLOR,
JAS. McKENZIE,
R. H. CUNNINGHAM,
D. EASTMAN,
W. MARTIN,
Board of Public Works of the City of Cairo, Ill.
Cairo, July 23d, 1862. jy26-t130-8t

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, St. Louis, July 29th, 1862.
Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. August 8th, 1862, for furnishing this Department with
Three Thousand Tons of Hay,
To be delivered as required at the Government Warehouses or any of the Railroad Depots or Steamboat Landings in the City of St. Louis, Mo., free of drayage. The Hay must be first quality Timothy, and well baled.
No bid will be considered unless the bidder is present to respond at the opening of the bids, and each bid must be accompanied by the written guarantee of two responsible parties, that the bidder will sign the contract if awarded him.
Good and sufficient security will be required for the fulfillment of the contract.
Bids to be endorsed "Proposals for Hay."
jy30-t136 1w E. D. CHAPMAN, A. Q. M.

JUST RECEIVED, PER STEAMER ETNA,
Coventry Frilling or Ruffling,
IMPORTED ONLY BY
SUTTON & BURKITT.
We are in receipt of a fresh supply of the above beautiful material, in all widths. We would say to all ladies who have not seen this article, that it is made precisely like a ribbon, in lengths of 12 yards, and has a running cord in one edge, by means of which it can be drawn up to any desirable fullness.
It washes and wears well, and is incomparably finer and cheaper and better than any other Ruffling in the market. Also,
CORSETS, HOSIERY & ZEPHYR WORSTED
SUTTON & BURKITT,
e3-r839-3m 41 Lasalle street.

IMPROVED
THIMBLE
SKEINS,
For Wagons and Carriages.
The best and strongest made in the United States.
EVERY SKEIN WARRANTED.
Having capacity for 100 sets per day, our facilities are unrivaled, and we CANNOT BE UNDERSOLD by any first-class manufacturer.
HALL, KIMBARK & CO.,
Iron Merchants and Manufacturers,
193 and 195 South Water street.
[ap11-p39-1y]

ENOCH WOODS,
(Successor to CHAS. A. EATON,)
No. 180 LAKE STREET,
DEALER IN
Guns, Sporting Apparatus, Fishing Tackle, Pistols, Bowie Knives,
AND MILITARY GOODS.
Powder and Shot,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

FRENCH ARTIFICIAL EYES,
FRENCH ARTIFICIAL EYES,
FRENCH ARTIFICIAL EYES,
A Very Large Assortment
AT GALE BROTHERS, Druggists,
202 Randolph street, Chicago.

ROGERS' CITRATE OF MAGNESIA.
In 6 oz. Bottles, in the form of Powder.
It is entitled to special preference over the Liquid Citrate of Magnesia, Saratoga, and most Mineral Waters, Seidlitz Powders and other similar articles. When taken in the morning regularly, it has an agreeable effect on the general system, removing ... Complaints. Correcting Acidities and Cooling ... For sale in Chicago by Messrs. LORD & SMITH and Messrs. REED & CO., and by ... Price 25 cents.

FOR MILWAUKEE, KENOSHA,
RACINE, PORT WASHINGTON, SHEBOYGAN AND MANITOWOC.—A first class Steamer leaves Goodrich's Dock, first above Rush street Bridge,
Every Morning, at 9 o'clock.
Connecting at Milwaukee with Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad ... with Railroads ... St. Paul. Fare to St. Paul and all points on the Upper Mississippi One Dollar less than by any other route.

Fare from Chicago to Kenosha.	1st Class.	2d Class.
Racine	$1.00	
Milwaukee	1.50	
...		
Grand Haven		

First Class includes Meals and Berth.
A. E. GOODRICH, 6 River street.

TOMATOES CHEAPER THAN POTATOES.—For a few days this has been the case ... at
50 State Street.
H. P. STANLEY.

THE NEW YACHT CONSTITUTION,
... foot of Washington street ... Address P. O. Box 226. my18-r...

Insurance.

THE
Mutual Life Ins. Co.
OF NEW YORK.
94 Broadway..........................New York.
NEW YORK, July 28th, 1862.
All policy-holders in the above Company who may volunteer in response to the late call of the President of the United States for 300,000 men, or who may be drafted into the service (should that mode of obtaining recruits be resorted to) are hereby informed that War-Permits will be issued to them on the same terms as to those who entered the service in 1861. Full particulars and explanations can be obtained by applying at the principal office of the Company, No. 94 Broadway, New York, or to O. CRONKHITE, Agent,
aul-r272-3t No. 6 Clark street, Chicago, Ill.

Mutual Life Ins. Co.,
OF NEW YORK.
FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.
CASH ASSETS JULY 1, 1862,
$8,500,000.
PAID CLAIMS BY DEATH,
$4,000,000.
AGGREGATE AMOUNT OF DIVIDENDS,
$3,600,000.
Cash Income for year ending January 31st, 1862,
$1,593,731.31.
The Oldest, Safest and Cheapest Company. Assets all Cash, (no notes.)
Forfeiture of Policies not necessary, as the Company will purchase, for their cash value, all Policies upon which two years' premiums have been paid.
Its Rates of Premiums are low, and its Dividends larger than those of any other Life Insurance Company in the United States.
Dividends applicable to increase the amount of insurance, or to reduce the annual premiums, at the option of the insurers.
Reports, Circulars and Information furnished or sent by mail to any address by
O. CRONKHITE, Agent in Illinois.
No. 6 South Clark street, Chicago.
WALTER HAY, M. D., Medical Examiner, No. 85 South Clark street.
N. S. MERRELL, Agent for Wisconsin.
Post Office address Milwaukee.
Extract from Report of Sup't Insurance Department, N. Y., dated Albany, 1862. Page XXXIV:
"And one grand edifice—the Mutual Life—has already become so solid and substantial, as to attract general admiration, both here and in Europe.
aul-r274-3m

UNION INSURANCE & TRUST Company.
OFFICE, ROOM NO. 3 LOOMIS BLOCK,
No. 4 South Clark street, Chicago.
Capital, ------ $200,000.

	DIRECTORS:	
Benj. Lombard,	M. D. Gilman,	Geo. W. Gage,
Van H. Higgins,	John T. Farwell,	Marshall Ayres,
Matthew Bolles,	Elvis Harwood,	Oliver Wallaker,
James W. Stone,	Josiah Lombard,	Daniel Sharp,
Levi F. Stevens,	D. L. Phillips,	Isaac G. Lombard,
J. G. Hoyt,	Chas. Lombard,	Thomas Harlem

BENJAMIN LOMBARD, President.
VAN H. HIGGINS, Vice President.
ISAAC G. LOMBARD, Secretary. jy4-r19-3m

ARCTIC
Fire Insurance Co.,
OF NEW YORK.
CAPITAL, ----- $250,000.
MILLER & WILMARTH,
AGENTS,
150 South Water Street.
ja14-k348-1y

Dentists.

DENTISTRY AT EASTERN PRICES.
DR. J. C. FULLER
Will hereafter put in Artificial Teeth at the following prices:

Allen's Patent Gum Plating Work, Upper Sets from	$40 to	$50
Entire Sets from	80 to	120
Upper Sets of Teeth on Gold Plate	30 to	60
Entire " "	60 to	80
Upper " " Vul. Rubber	25 to	50
Entire " "	40 to	60
Upper " " Silver	12 to	25
Single Teeth on Pivots or Plates	1 to	10
His beautiful Gold Fillings	1 to	10

After a successful practice of six years in this city, he desires to bring the prices of good Dental work to an Eastern standard, and will in every respect execute his work in the same honorable and satisfactory manner as heretofore. Increased facilities prompts and justifies me in this course. All work warranted genuine and substantial. Address inquiries from a distance to Post Office Box No. 4444, Chicago, Ill.
TERMS CASH.
Office, No. 85 Clark street, opposite the Court House. jy31-1333 3m-sa-tuet

DENTAL,
DR. GODFREY,
(Recently Parmly & Godfrey, New Orleans,) may be consulted at No. 169 Lake street, from 8 till 5, daily.
jy17-r808-1m

WM. ALBAUGH,
DENTIST,
my19-r81-1y No. 58 West Randolph Street.

W. J. LAURENCE,
DENTIST,
Office, 92 Lake street, opposite Tremont House. Dr. L. has had fifteen years experience in his profession. Work done at Eastern prices. jy31-r61-3m

A REQUEST—DENTAL.—In order to avoid frequent interruptions in appointments, and the loss of time to patients,
DR. ALLPORT
Will hereafter devote from 10 to 10½ A. M. and from 1 to 3½ P. M., to CONSULTATIONS, at which times he will see all those who desire his service in regard to their teeth, or wish to make appointments for operations. It will be a very great economy in time to his patients as well as himself, and he will esteem it a favor if all persons will, so far as practicable, comply with the above request, which will enable him to accommodate a larger number of patients.
Chicago, May 14th, 1862. my28-r973-3m

Business Cards.

FOX & HOWARD,
CONTRACTORS FOR
DREDGING, DOCKING, BRIDGING, GRADING AND MASONRY.
Office 86 Dearborn street, Old P. O. Building, Chicago.
Bridge Timber and Dock materials constantly on hand. jy4-r635-3m

PAPER.
PIONEER PAPER WAREHOUSE OF
BUTLER & HUNT,
No. 45 STATE STREET.
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in all kinds of Book and Print Papers, Envelopes, Cards, Card and Straw Boards, Paper Bags, Printers' Ink, &c. &c.
Cash paid for all kinds of Paper Stock.

KING, KALES & WILLIAMS,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
No. 48 Dearborn Street, Chicago.
C. R. KING, FRANCIS H. KALES, NORMAN WILLIAMS, JR
[my25-r595-6m]

J. S. KIRK & CO.,
SOAP AND CANDLE MANUFACTURERS,
And dealers in Resin, Soda Ash, Tallow, Tallow Oil, &c.
Nos. 18 & 20 River-st., Chicago.
au7-g151-1y

Co-Partnerships.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The Co-partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of Harmon, Aiken & Gale, was dissolved by its own limitation on the 1st of February, 1862. The affairs of the late firm will be settled by either of the undersigned at their former place of business.
Chicago, July 22, 1862.
EDWIN R. HARMON,
JAMES R. AIKEN,
DANIEL W. GALE.

Notice of Co-Partnership.
The undersigned have this day formed a Co-partnership under the firm name of HARMON, GALE & CO., and will continue the Dry Goods Jobbing Business at the old stand of Harmon, Aiken & Gale, 23 Lake street.
EDWIN R. HARMON,
DANIEL W. GALE,
C. R. STARKWEATHER.
Chicago, July 22, 1862. jy23-r67-1w

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between John Clark, John H. Marshall and Paul Jones, under the name and firm of John Clark & Co., was dissolved on the 17th inst. by the withdrawal of John H. Marshall.
JOHN CLARK,
PAUL JONES.
The Produce Commission Business will be conducted as heretofore by the undersigned, under the firm name of John Clark & Co.
JOHN CLARK,
my16-r21-5w PAUL JONES.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—We, the undersigned, have this day entered into a Co-Partnership under the firm and style of
KELLOGG & GRAY,
For the purpose of dealing in Coal of all kinds.
Chicago, May 1st, 1862.
my3-r... A. S. KELLOGG,
... GRAY.

EYE AND EAR.
DR. UNDERWOOD,
Oculist and Aurist, and Operative Surgeon for the ... Blindness, and all diseases of the Eye and Ear ... and Surgery No. 131 Randolph street ... House, Chicago, Ill. my16-r...

GUNS! GUNS!! GUNS!!!
REVOLVERS of all kinds.
OFFICERS' SWORDS, BELTS, SASHES, &c.
... Rifles and Military Goods, Gun Materials, &c.
... for Hazard's Powder ...
GEORGE T. ABBEY,
... Lake Street.

Transportation.

THE PEOPLE'S LINE
—OF—
NEW STEAMERS,
For Buffalo & Intermediate Ports.
These Boats are new and splendidly furnished, with a view to the comfort of passengers.
One boat of this line leaves daily at 6 o'clock P. M. from the I. C. R. R. Dock, for the above ports.
Ticket office No. 11 South Water street, opposite the Central Depot, Chicago.
L. BRADLEY,
jy1-r... Only Authorized Agent.

FOR LAKE SUPERIOR AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.
THE PROPELLER
F. W. BACKUS
Will leave our Dock NEXT FRIDAY EVENING at 7 o'clock for
LAKE SUPERIOR,
Calling at intermediate ports. For Freight or Passage apply to A. HARVEY & CO.,
au2-p... 226 and 228 South Water street.

A. WALLINGFORD
WESTERN AGENT FOR
GREAT WESTERN
AND
GRAND TRUNK
RAILWAYS,
ALSO FOR
CHICAGO AND SARNIA
PROPELLER LINES.
Connecting at Sarnia with
GREAT WESTERN AND GRAND TRUNK RAILWAYS,
For all points East.
TRANSPORTATION to and from NEW YORK, BOSTON, PORTLAND, MONTREAL, and all New York, New England and Canadian Towns,
Via all Rail, or Water and Rail,
AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES
For Rates, Bills Lading, &c., apply at the
Company's Office, corner of Lake and Dearborn streets, Chicago.
Or at the Steamboat Office of A. E. GOODRICH, 2d Warehouse ABOVE RUSH STREET BRIDGE, on River street. my23-r747-3m

THE
Western Transportation Co
AND
WESTERN EXPRESS.
1862.
THE WESTERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY having made arrangements to run their Line of Steam Propellers on alternate days with those of the
NEW YORK CENTRAL
AND
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROADS
Numbering thirty first-class, staunch and strong steamers, offer to the commercial public, the following very evidently superior facilities for the transportation of merchandise and produce to and from the Eastern, Western, Northern and Southwestern States. The Company's unequalled CANAL facilities, consisting of
130 Canal Boats,
Of the largest class, six of which leave New York and Buffalo daily, connecting at Buffalo with the following Propeller Lines:
THE WESTERN EXPRESS
(Owned and operated by this Company) will run over the New York Central Railroad to Buffalo, connecting with the various Railroads leading West, and with the following Lines of Propellers on the Upper and Lower Lakes:
The Upper Lake Line Daily.

W. T. Co. Steamers.	B. C. & C. Line Steamers.
TONAWANDA,	FOUNTAIN CITY,
FREE STATE,	WENONA,
MOHAWK,	MENDOTA,
PLYMOUTH,	EVERGREEN CITY
NEPTUNE,	GALENA,
MAYFLOWER,	CHICAGO.

Leaving the dock at Erie Basin, and foot of Michigan street, every evening at 7 o'clock. For freight or passage, apply at the Western Transportation Office, Erie street, and the Buffalo, Cleveland and Chicago Line Office, foot of Michigan street.

The Detroit Line Daily,
Via North Shore direct, connecting at Buffalo with the New York Central, and Buffalo, New York and Erie Railroads.

W. T. Co. Steamers.	W. T. Co. Steamer
MISSOURI,	DUNKIRK,
ILLINOIS,	CONCORD,
SAGINAW,	MARY STEWART
	OMAR PASHA.

Leaving the dock, Erie Basin, every evening, at 8 o'clock. For freight or passage apply at the Company Office, Erie Basin.

Cleveland, Toledo, Sandusky and Green Bay Line.
Central Railroad Steamers,

EQUATOR,	EQUINOX,
ARAXES,	EUPHRATES,
ECLIPSE,	COMET,
ROCKET,	MARQUETTE,
CUYAHOGA,	ORONTES,
	FOREST QUEEN,

Leaving the dock at Erie Basin, at 7 o'clock P. M. For freight and passage apply to E. D. Dole, Agent, office foot of Michigan street.
For Bills Lading and contracts by Canal or Railroad, apply to the following Agents:
EVERETT CLAPP, No. 1 Coenties Slip, New York.
HUGH ALLEN, ...
J. COLSON, No. ... Astor House, New York.
S. G. CHASE, 125 Pier street, Albany, N. Y.
R. G. CHASE, ... Troy, N. Y.
J. L. HURD & CO., Hurd's Dock, Detroit, Mich.
J. TALLMADGE, Mississippi and Prairie Du Chien Railroad Depot, Milwaukee.
E. & BUCK, Green Bay, Wis.
J. F. HURD, Boston, Mass.
Western Transportation Co., Erie Basin, Buffalo.
CONSIGNEES:
BOND & MORRIS, Cleveland, Ohio.
DEVINNE B. SMITH & CO., Toledo, Ohio.
J. W. DILL, Sandusky, Ohio.
JOHN HEARN & CO., Erie, Pa.
DUTTON & RAYMOND, Racine, Wis.
KENOSHA PIER CO., Kenosha, Wis.
W. H. WRIGHT & CO., Waukegan, Ill.
J. F. KIRKLAND, Sheboygan, Wis.
C. Y. RICHMOND,
Down Freight Agent, North Dearborn street.
J. W. TUTTLE, Up Freight Agent
Foot of State street, Chicago, Ill.
ap14-p305-6m

THE
Northern Transportation Co's
OF OHIO
Is prepared to transport property between
Boston, all Points in New England, New York and the West,
With promptness, care and dispatch.
This well known Line of Fourteen First-class Screw Steamers, connects at Ogdensburg with the
Railroad for Boston and all Points in New England;
At Cape Vincent with the
Railroad and Propeller Line between Cape Vincent and New York,
And at Oswego with a
LINE OF 35 FIRST CLASS CANAL BOATS
Between Oswego, Troy, Albany and New York,
Forming a DAILY LINE from Boston, New York, Ogdensburg, Cape Vincent and Oswego to Cleveland, Toledo and Detroit,
AND A TRI-WEEKLY LINE TO
Chicago, Milwaukee and Intermediate Ports
AGENTS:
J. Myers, 121 Broadway, New York. John Hosmer, ... State street, Boston. Geo. A. Eddy, Ogdensburg. H. J. Crevolin, Cape Vincent. John E. Crawford, Oswego. Patten & Breed, Cleveland. Walker & Hayes, Toledo. S. R. Mathews, Detroit. O. J. Hale, Milwaukee. Taylor, Murray & Co., Racine.
CLARY & HOWE, Agents.
Foot of North Lasalle st., Chicago.
[ap5-r63-6m]

1862. MISSOURI RIVER 1862
PACKET LINE.
ST. JOSEPH AND OMAHA
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
HANNIBAL & ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD
STEAMER OMAHA,
Captain P. B. KERCHEVAL. R. ED. DAY, Clerk
STEAMER WEST WIND.
Captain J. D. HOOPER. W. W. COPELAND, Clerk
WILL LEAVE ST. JOSEPH TRI-WEEKLY During the Season,
For Forest City, White Cloud, Iowa, Arago, Aspinwall, Brownville, Rockport, Nebraska City, Plattsmouth, Council Bluffs and Omaha, on the arrival of the Express Passenger Train from St. Louis and ...
The Boats of this line are commanded by skillful and experienced officers, and have been carefully overhauled and refitted in the best manner to insure comfort and safety to passengers and shippers.
To Travelers and Shippers to the Upper Missouri,
Western Iowa, Nebraska Territory and the Gold Mines this line is recommended as safe, expeditious and reliable.
Overland Transportation Companies
At Nebraska City and Omaha will receive freight from this line for Denver, Salt Lake, &c. ...
THROUGH CONTRACTS MADE
By authorized Agents for this line, to all the principal cities of the East ...
STEAMER ALEX. MAJORS,
Captain SAMUEL BURKE. JNO. A. NICELY, Clerk.
...
Tickets Sold on Board of all the Boats
...
P. FORD, ...
G. & C. ...

Railroads.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.
On and after Sunday, July 20th, trains will leave from the Great Central Depot as follows:
... arriving at Peoria at ... Springfield at ... Decatur at ... Vincennes ... Cairo at ...
On Saturdays a train will be run to Urbana, leaving Chicago at 4:30 p. m.
Trains arrive at Chicago at 8:00 a. m. and 9:00 p. m.
Sleeping Cars on Night Trains. Baggage checked to all important points.
For tickets and information apply at the office in the Great Central Depot.
FOR HYDE PARK AND WOOD LAWN.
Trains leave Chicago: ... Leave Wood Lawn: ...
W. P. JOHNSON, Gen'l Passenger Agent. W. R. ARTHUR, Gen'l Sup't.

Hats, Caps and Furs.

NEW FIRM AT
THE OLD STAND.
IGNATZ HERZOG,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
Hats, Caps,
Straw Goods, and
Cap Trimmings.
I have just received a large and splendid assortment in the above articles, and will sell them at prices equal to the lowest in the market.
The latest styles of FUR, WOOL and SILK HATS.
IGNATZ HERZOG, No. 132 Lake street.
Highest market price paid for all kinds of New Furs. ap16-r... 1y

Dry Goods.

LARGE STOCK OF GOODS
AT SHERIFF SALES just received at BOYLE'S are now offering the greatest bargains ever offered in the City. Look at the prices:
... Hoop Skirts, ... springs ... Ladies' Fine Hose ... Ladies' Shoes ... Spring Balmoral Skirts ... Congress Heel Gaiters ... Slippers ... Ladies' Embro'd Slippers ...
Splendid lot Spring Cloaks, $1 to $3; fine lots of Flowers, Embroideries, and numerous other bargains, which are selling at half price at Boyle's Cheap Store, No. 138 South Clark street above Monroe ...

Medicinal.

SCHENCK'S SEA WEED TONIC.
If you have bad digestion,
Try one Bottle of Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic.
If you have a fullness in stomach after eating,
Try one Bottle of Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic.
If you feel weak or debilitated,
Try one Bottle of Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic.
If you feel low spirited,
Try one Bottle of Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic.
If you have a bad breath,
Try one Bottle of Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic.

LYNN, MASS., June 18th, 1861.
DR. SCHENCK:—Dear Sir:—I meant to call on you when you was last in Boston to make an acknowledgement to you for the great good I have derived from the use of your Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills. I called on you in May last. I thought I had consumption; but you said it was liver complaint and dyspepsia, and recommended the Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills. I suppose you have forgotten me; but I will try to explain my case, and I think you will recollect me. I had to sit some time for my turn. Your rooms were full. I got to sleep on the sofa; I felt so dull that when I would sit down in the day time I would fall to sleep; but could not sleep at night. I think if I had not come to you I would have been in my grave by this time. Now I will try and explain how I was then and how I am now and if it can be of use to you, you may publish it.
For three years before I came to you I had a pain in my right side and shoulder blades, low spirited, bowels costive, skin yellow, tongue coated, breath bad ... I think I could go a week without ... and not be hungry, and if I did eat it would fill me full of wind. I thought I could not live until morning; I had night sweats, and ... I had taken all ... had lost ... consumption. I have taken six bottles of the Sea Weed Tonic and three boxes of Mandrake Pills, and I feel like a new man; I feel ... The pills took right hold of my liver ... I feel ... everything appeared to me as if I was full of worms, ... Sea Weed Tonic; it is a good medicine, and it will bring up the appetite if anything in the world will.
I do not believe you will know me, for I am so changed, but I am bound to see you the next time you come to Boston. As I said before, I am now a new man. My skin is as clear as ... I have gained seventeen pounds in flesh, and would at ... I can ... thank no one as much as ... always be ... speaking about you and your medicine, and ... Yours respectfully,
JAMES T. JONES.
Dr. J. H. Schenck's Principal Office is at 39 North 6th street, Philadelphia, Pa., where letters for advice must always be addressed.
Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Sea Weed Tonic, each One Dollar per bottle, or Five Dollars per half dozen. Mandrake Pills 25 cents per box.
The Trade supplied by LORD & SMITH, 23 Lake st., Chicago, Wholesale Agents. jy19-r893 1m-2tew

Legal Notices.

ADMINISTRATRIX NOTICE.—STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, ss.—County Court of Cook County.
Public notice is hereby given that the undersigned Administratrix of the estate of Doliver Walker, deceased, will appear before the said Court, at the September Term thereof, to be holden at the Court House, in Chicago, in said County, on the third Monday of September, A. D. 1862, at which time and place all persons having claims against said estate are requested to present and file the same.
ABIGAIL P. WALKER,
Administratrix Estate Doliver Walker.
Chicago, July 23d, 1862. je24-t12 4w

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—ESTATE OF WILLIAM VAN ANTWERP, deceased.—Notice is hereby given that I have filed upon the term of the County Court of Cook County, State of Illinois, to be holden at the Court House, in the City of Chicago, in said County and State, on the Third Monday of August, A. D. 1862, being the eighteenth day thereof, for the purpose of settling and adjusting all claims against the estate of William Van Antwerp, late of Warren County, and State of New Jersey, deceased.
All persons having claims against the same are notified and requested to attend then and there, for the purpose of having their claims adjusted.
J. YOUNG SCAMMON,
Administrator of the Estate of William Van Antwerp, deceased.
Chicago, Ill., July 3d, A. D. 1862. jy4-z636-6w

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Public notice is hereby given that I, L. C. Paine Freer, Trustee, &c., will, in pursuance with the powers in a Deed of Trust dated August 1st, 1859, executed by Charlotte Burns and Charles H. Burns, her husband, sell at public auction at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, to the highest bidder, all ... County of Cook, and State of Illinois, Lot ... in Block ... in the Canal Trustee's Subdivision of the west half of the west half of the north east quarter of Section seventeen (17), in Township Thirty nine (39), North Range Fourteen (14), East of Third Principal Meridian, in said City of Chicago. Said sale to be made on the 21st day of August, A. D. 1862, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day.
L. C. PAINE FREER, Trustee, &c.
Chicago, June 19th, 1862. je21-z322-td

WHEREAS, by Mortgage dated April 1st, 1859, and recorded at Pages 300 to 301, inclusive, in Book F, of Mortgages of Monroe County, Illinois, Ebenezer Noyes and Ann M., his wife, conveyed unto the undersigned among other the following lands in Monroe County, Ills., to wit:—The northeast quarter of Section twenty five (25), and the northwest ¼ of the southeast ¼ of Section thirteen, both in Township twelve (12) north; also, the north ... of Lot one of the southwest quarter of Section thirty one (31), in Township thirteen (13) north, all in Range No. six (6), east of the Third Principal Meridian, given to secure a bond of same date for the sum of two thousand dollars, payable one year after date, (and all taxes paid by the undersigned on said lands was to be added to said principal sum), with interest at the rate of ten per cent per annum, with power of sale, whereas, default having been made in the payment of the principal sum of interest ... now amounting to the sum of twenty two hundred and fifteen dollars, including the taxes paid on said lands by the undersigned and also the taxes paid of interest amounting to the sum of four hundred and fifty six dollars. All of the above said being now due and unpaid, I shall sell by virtue of the power in said mortgage on Friday, the 22d day of August, A. D. 1862, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, to the highest bidder for cash, to make the money due on said bond with costs of sale, and convey the premises above described and all the right, title and interest in law and in equity of the said Ebenezer Noyes and Ann M., his wife, their heirs and assigns in and to the same.
HENRY F. VALENTINE.
Chicago, July 30th, 1862. jy31-z322-td

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, Richard K. Swift and Melissa A. Swift, his wife, and James S. Johnston and Jenny Johnston, his wife, parties of the first part, did, by their certain mortgage dated January 1st, A. D. 1859, mortgage and convey to the undersigned William B. Ogden, all the property hereinafter described, to secure the payment of the principal sum of seventy ... thousand dollars, payable ... and interest ... day of January, A. D. 1862, and from and after ...

Chicago, June ..., 1862.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.
For Rockford, Beloit, Freeport & Janesville, Galena, Dubuque, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Appleton, Green Bay, Berlin, Ripon, La Crosse, Winona ...
Day Express ... Night Express ... Janesville Accommodation ... arrives at ...
E. DE WITT ROBINSON, Gen'l Sup't. GEO. L. DUNLAP, Gen'l Ticket Agent.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.
Iowa—Day Express leaves and arrives at Chicago as follows ... Night Express ... (Saturdays excepted) ... Accommodation ...
C. G. HAMMOND, Sup't.

DETROIT AND CHICAGO RAILROAD LINE.
On and after Monday, May 5th, the Michigan Southern Railroad Company will run a passenger line between Chicago and Detroit, via Adrian, without change cars, making direct connections with all Canadian lines East.
Elegant Sleeping Cars ... on all Night Trains ... The distance ... Leave Chicago at ... and ... P. M. Arrive in Detroit at ... A. M. and ... P. M. Arrive in Chicago at ...
Tickets for sale at all the principal ticket offices in the Northwest ... at the Company's Office, No. 56 Dearborn street, and at the Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman streets, Chicago.
E. R. SAWYER, General Passenger Agent.

1861.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Michigan Southern and Lake Shore
RAILROAD.
On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 3d, and until further notice, trains will leave Chicago as follows:
New York Day Express.
7:00 A. M., Daily (except Sundays), via Old ... Road, connecting ... at Adrian ... with trains for Toledo ... Monroe and Detroit.
Night Express.
... P. M., Daily (except Saturdays), via Old ... Road, connecting at Air Line Junction ... for Detroit.
All the above Trains make regular connections ... Dunkirk, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Albany, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and all points East.
... Sleeping Cars ... Cleveland and Chicago ...
Through Tickets can be obtained at the Company's Office, ... Clark street, under the Sherman House, at the Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman streets.
JOHN D. CAMPBELL, Gen'l Sup't, Toledo, O. E. R. SAWYER, Gen'l Western Ag't.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.
GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE TO NEW YORK, NEW ENGLAND AND THE CANADAS.
On and after SUNDAY, May 4th, 1862, Trains leave the Great Central Union Depot, foot of Lake street, as follows:
7:00 A. M.—(Except Sunday) arrives at Detroit at ... P. M. ... New York at ... P. M. ...
7:00 P. M.—(Except Saturday) arrives at Detroit at ... A. M. ... New York ...
Cincinnati Trains via M. C. Railroad leave Chicago at ... Mail Train ... Fast Express ... Night Mail Train.
The 7:00 P. M. Train leaving Chicago runs through to Cincinnati without change of cars or baggage.
Ruttan's Patent Ventilators are run on Day Express Trains. Sleeping Cars on all night trains.
Baggage Checked Through.
Through Tickets for sale at all principal Railroad Offices in the West, at the General Office, corner of Lake and Dearborn streets, (under the Tremont House) Chicago, and at the Depot.
R. N. RICE, General Superintendent.
J. W. SMITH, Western Pass. Ag't.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD.
FOR MILWAUKEE, LA CROSSE, ST. PAUL, OSHKOSH, BERLIN, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.
On and after MONDAY, May 5th, 1862, Passenger Trains will leave the Depot, corner of West Kinzie and Canal streets, (Sundays excepted) as follows:
... A. M. and ... P. M., and arrive at Milwaukee at ... A. M. and ... P. M.
Passenger Trains arrive at Chicago at 11:30 A. M. and ... P. M.
WAUKEGAN ACCOMMODATION TRAIN leaves Chicago at 5:00 P. M. and arrives at Chicago at ... A. M.
S. C. BALDWIN, Sup't.

GREAT CONSOLIDATED LINE!!
CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO
AIR-LINE RAILROAD.
Forty Miles the Shortest Route to Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Louisville.
TRAINS leave West Side Union Depot, Chicago, daily, as follows:
7:00 A. M.—Day Express and Mail (Sundays excepted).
7:00 P. M. Night Express (Saturdays excepted).
Arrive at Cincinnati at ... and ... P. M.
SOUTHERN CONNECTIONS.—At Indianapolis for Terre Haute, Columbus, Madison, Lawrenceburg, Jeffersonville, Louisville, ... Lexington, ...
EASTERN CONNECTIONS.— ... Columbus ... Bellefontaine ... Cleveland ... Pittsburgh ... and points in Central and Eastern Ohio ...
Connections at Cincinnati for Marietta, Parkersburg, and points on the Ohio River.
Tickets for sale at all the principal Offices in the West ... Company's Office ... Dearborn street, Chicago (under the Tremont House) ...
JOHN BRANDT, Gen. Sup., Richmond, Ind.
CHAS. FOLLETT, Gen. Ticket Agent ...
SAM'L A. LEWIS, West'n Pass. Agent, Chicago.

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF TIME.
Summer Arrangement, commencing Sunday, May ..., 1862. Trains leave Chicago—Day Express and Mail ... Night Express ... Saturdays excepted ... Joliet Accommodation ... Sundays excepted ...
JOHN F. TRACY, Gen'l Sup't.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.
Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of Madison and Canal streets, Chicago, daily at
7:00 A. M. Fast Line, (except Sunday).
7:30 P. M. Night Express (except Saturdays).
5:00 P. M. Accommodation for Valparaiso.
Arrive at Chicago at 5:15 A. M. and 6:30 P. M.
For Boston, New York, Philadelphia,
BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON,
Harrisburg and Pittsburgh.
Also—For ALBANY, BUFFALO, DUNKIRK, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, DAYTON,
and all intermediate Stations between Chicago and the cities above named.
Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains, and baggage to the city, checked through ... But one change of cars between Chicago and Philadelphia.
Tickets for sale at the principal Ticket Offices in the West, at the Company's Office, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, and at the Depot.
W. P. SHINN, Gen. Pass. Agent.
A. HOLLIDAY, Ticket Agent.

1862. THE 1862.
PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL R. R.
255 Miles Double Track.
(with its connections.)
IS A FIRST-CLASS ROUTE,
FOR SAFETY, COMFORT AND SPEED
To all the Eastern Cities!
THE TRACK IS STONE BALLASTED AND ENTIRELY FREE FROM DUST!
THREE DAILY TRAINS FROM
PITTSBURGH TO PHILADELPHIA
(with close connections from Western Cities,
ALL CONNECTING DIRECT TO NEW YORK
THROUGH PHILADELPHIA,
And close connections at Harrisburg for
BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON
FROM PITTSBURGH TO NEW YORK
One train runs daily (530 miles,)
VIA ALLENTOWN, WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS
Arriving in advance of all other Routes.
EIGHT DAILY TRAINS FROM
PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK.
Tickets for Sale to Boston by Boat or Railroad
Boat Tickets good on any of the sound lines.
FARE TO ALL POINTS AS LOW AS ANY ROUTE
SLEEPING CARS
ON NIGHT TRAINS TO
PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK & BALTIMORE
BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH AND TRANSFERRED FREE.
FREIGHTS!
By this Route Freights of all descriptions can be forwarded to and from Philadelphia, New York, Boston, or Baltimore, to and from any point on the Railroads of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, or Missouri, BY RAILROAD DIRECT.
The Pennsylvania Central Railroad also connects at Pittsburgh with Steamers, by which Goods can be forwarded to any port on the Ohio, Muskingum, Kentucky, Tennessee, Cumberland, Illinois, Mississippi, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and Red Rivers ...
The Pennsylvania Railroad Company ... in the shipment of Freight to this Company, can rely with confidence on its speedy transit.
THE RATES OF FREIGHT to and from any point in the West by the Pennsylvania Central Railroad are AT ALL TIMES AS FAVORABLE AS ARE CHARGED BY OTHER RAILROAD COMPANIES.
Be particular to mark packages "via PENN'A CENTRAL R. R."
For Freight Contracts or Shipping Directions, apply to or address either of the following Agents of the Company:
CLARKE & CO., Chicago, Illinois.
D. A. STEWART, Freight Agent, Pittsburgh.
CLARKE & CO., Transfer Agents ...
... BROWN & CO. ...
... Cincinnati, Ohio.
... Madison, Indiana.
... Louisville, Ky.
... Evansville, Ind.
... Cairo, Ill.
... Gallipolis, Ohio.
... Marietta, Ohio.
... Zanesville, Ohio.
... Portsmouth, Ohio.
... Maysville, Ky.
... Cleveland, Ohio.
... St. Louis, Mo.

LIVE STOCK.
... Drovers and Farmers will find this the most advantageous route for Live Stock ... with ample facilities ... to PHILADELPHIA ... NEW YORK AND BALTIMORE ...
... Gen'l Freight Agent, Altoona, Pa.
... Gen'l Sup't, Altoona, Pa.
... Gen'l Western Freight Agent, Pittsburgh.

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
... trains leave Chicago ... Freeport ... Dixon ... Fulton ... Galena ... Dubuque ... Cedar Rapids ...
G. M. WHEELER, Gen. Sup't. ... Gen. Ticket Agent.

CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD LINE.
CHANGE OF TIME.
Trains leave Chicago ... Joliet ... Bloomington ... Springfield ... St. Louis ...

The Tribune.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, 1862.

THE CITY.

THE WAR MEETING.

SPEECH OF GOVERNOR YATES.

Speeches of Hon John Sherman and Hon. Owen Lovejoy.

TEN THOUSAND PEOPLE PRESENT—GREAT ENTHUSIASM

Last evening witnessed another patriotic uprising of the people of Chicago, not at all inferior to its predecessors either in numbers or enthusiasm. The visit of Governor Yates to this city on matters connected with the raising of the new regiments required from Illinois under the call of the President, was made the occasion on the part of the Board of Trade for a call for a public meeting, at which the citizens of Chicago could have an opportunity to meet the Governor and listen to his views upon the present crisis. The meeting was first called for Bryan Hall; but it soon became evident that that hall would not hold a tithe of the numbers who would seek admittance, and it was adjourned to the Court House Square. The result of this shows that the Board of Trade committee did not misunderstand the temper of our citizens in the present emergency. By eight o'clock, as the shades of evening began to gather, the men, the bone and sinew of Chicago, came around the southern entrance of the Court House, and by half-past eight the entire enclosure between the Court House and Washington and Clark streets was dense-packed with people. At least ten thousand persons were present, all animated with one common sentiment, a patriotic zeal for the salvation of our country. A notable feature of the meeting was the hearty approval of every sentiment endorsing or advocating the freedom of the slaves. Each speaker favored the employment of negroes in the suppression of this rebellion, and each was enthusiastically applauded. Hereafter, in Chicago, the advocate of human freedom, of right against might, is sure of an enthusiastic welcome at the hands of our citizens.

The meeting was called to order by his honor, Mayor Sherman, who introduced his Excellency, Governor Yates. After the applause which succeeded his introduction, had subsided, the Governor came forward and addressed the audience as follows:

SPEECH OF GOVERNOR YATES.

Fellow-citizens of the City of Chicago:—I thank you heartily for this cordial welcome. I receive, however, your loud and generous cheering, not as designed for me, but given in compliment to the great cause in which we are all engaged. I have not been in your midst since more than a year before the present time, but we have known each other well as being co-workers and co-operators with all loyal men, in the great work of saving our country from the perils which beset us.

I came here, to-night, fellow-citizens of Chicago, for a double purpose: First, as the Governor of the State of Illinois, to return you my sincere thanks for the efficient aid which you have rendered me in carrying out the requisitions of the War Department, without which aid I am free to confess that the administration of State affairs must have been very difficult if not almost unsuccessful. In you I have always found faithful laborers and co-workers. When the storms of calumny have assailed me, you have nobly, generously and magnanimously sustained my feeble arm, and enabled me to carry on my efforts in common with those of other loyal men to save our bleeding country. [Applause.] My heart goes out to you to-night that you have assisted me and sustained me in this trying time.

It has been my lot to be placed unexpectedly at the head of State affairs, in the very midst of times to try men's souls. Instead of the office of governor being a tame, quiet, dignified sort of position, in which he exercises the powers of appointing men notaries public and pardoning criminals out of the penitentiary, I have found, fellow citizens, that I truly bought the elephant. [Laughter and applause.] It has been no slow train, but 2:40 all the time, and sometimes a mile a minute; and during all this hurry and struggle and tumult, you have given your united support, without distinction of party, to the vigorous measures which have been instituted in this State for the successful prosecution of the war.

Fellow citizens, I am proud of the city of Chicago for these things—proud of her as the beautiful queen city of the lakes—as the centre of commerce and trade, with such magnificent grain and lumber markets, so superior in all the elements of prosperity, in the elegance of the architecture of her private residences and public edifices, in her schools and colleges, in her vast system of railroads concentrating here thousands upon thousands of miles of railway, which day by day, and night by night send forth their myriads of wheels to bring in and carry away the immense cargoes of your commerce. But transcending these, towering above them, I admire most your magnificent munificence, your liberality so boundless, and your organized unceasing energy in supporting your country in this her hour of trial. You have sent your numerous regiments into the field, composed of men as brave as ever drew the sword or shouldered the musket—men, fellow citizens, who have gone out and breasted the storm of battle and borne your flag triumphant upon every field upon which they have engaged. The bones of thousands of those brave and gallant spirits now repose upon the banks of the Cumberland and Tennessee and in the wilds of Arkansas.

"They sleep their last sleep; they have fought their last battle.
No sound shall awake them to glory again."

But, fellow citizens, as long as the human heart is swayed by the impulses of gratitude, you will cherish their memories and their names shall be preserved in the archives of the State, upon whose pages they will be transmitted to posterity as immortal heroes, who first went forth with life in hand to stand between their country and the traitors who would destroy it. [Applause.]

And then, fellow citizens, you have responded nobly in money as well as in men. Immortal honor to your Sanitary Commission—to your public authorities—to your Board of Trade—to your railroad companies! Immortal honor to them all! For I stand before you, a living witness, to-night, to testify that I have seen the supplies that they have furnished upon the banks of the Cumberland, the Tennessee, and the Mississippi. In the hour of need I have found them ready to my hand, upon our State boats and upon the boats of the United States. Lasting honor to your surgeons, among them your Brainards, your McVickars, your Boones, your Johnsons, and a host of others—your agents and nurses, whom I have seen standing day by day and night by night over the cots of your dying soldiers. And immortal honor also to the ladies of Chicago. I have seen in the tent of the soldier, the bright evidences of tender woman's handiwork, the shining treasure of her benevolence; and prayers have gone up to God and blessings been invoked upon the noble, fearless women of Illinois for your invaluable and unceasing contributions to relieve our sick and dying soldiers.

Again, fellow citizens, I appear in your midst to-night, and I am gratified by the announcement that your Board of Trade and your private citizens, with a munificence and liberality worthy of all admiration, have contributed some two hundred and fifty thousand dollars to the support of this war in giving bounty to the soldiers who will enlist to go forth to defend our flag. I say, I came here for the purpose of thanking you for these things, my fellow citizens.

The other object which induced me to visit you upon the present occasion, was to talk to you upon the subject of the crisis which is now before the nation, and to encourage you, as it is my design to encourage other parts of the State, to do all you can, to make every effort at this time in crushing out this infernal rebellion which, with demoniac intent, is aiming a fatal blow at the life-blood of our Union.

The history of this controversy is full of interest. In 1832 the nation was excited to its profoundest depths upon this subject of secession. The debate between Mr. Hayne and Mr. Webster upon Mr. Foote's resolution in the year 1832, is one of the most memorable in the history of forensic controversy. It required at that time all the powers of the giant mind, the ponderous logic and the godlike eloquence of Daniel Webster to give a quietus to the spirit of secession. In that year—1832—it thrust its hydra head again into the halls of our National Council, and it then required the iron will and stern energy and determination of Gen. Jackson to quell it. Then it was that he uttered those memorable words: "By the Eternal! This Union must and shall be preserved." [Loud applause.]

This spirit of secession grew stronger and stronger until the meeting of the Charleston convention in 1860, when our illustrious Senator, Stephen A. Douglas, [cheers] was unceremoniously kicked out of the Charleston Convention because his great heart and mind knew no other policy than the preservation of these United States "now and forever, one and inseparable." [Applause.] Fellow-citizens, it then became evident to every statesman and to every close observer, that South Carolina and her adherents, meant what they had so long threatened to this Union. One of your Chicago papers, I observe, has published at a very timely period the last two speeches of Senator Douglas; one delivered in the capitol at Springfield, and one at Chicago, immediately preceding his death. I remember that he said in one of those speeches substantially as follows: "I might appeal to the sentiment of the whole North, and to the people of Illinois in their impartial judgment to sustain me when I say that they regarded it as the greatest error of my life that I lean more towards the southern section of our country than towards my own." But fellow citizens, his life long friendship was of no avail unless he would surrender his nationality—unless he would turn traitor to his country—unless he would unfurl the banner and defend the right of secession and the perpetual servitude of the African race and the establishment of a slave aristocracy.

This spirit of secession grew stronger and stronger until it became evident from this act of black ingratitude to their life long friend, Stephen A. Douglas, that Secession was a deliberate and settled purpose. I know that thousands of our countrymen could not believe for a moment that the people of the South could be driven to such madness as to destroy this Government. But to those who knew them well, it was evident that this was a fixed and long cherished purpose—that they had been educated into the doctrine of secession and slavery from 1830 down to the present time, and that they would not rest satisfied until a separate Confederacy was established.

It was in view of this fact and before these difficulties commenced, that in my inaugural address to the legislature of the state of Illinois, I proposed the most stupendous preparations for war. I proposed the arming, drilling and equipping of the militia of the State. I was assisted in that effort by many of your valuable citizens—by the lamented Ellsworth, Col. Tucker and others, who assisted me in drafting the bills; and if these bills had been adopted by the Legislature at that period, Illinois alone by this time would have sent an army into the field, sufficiently strong to have crushed out every uprising of rebellion in the Mississippi Valley. [Applause.]

Fellow citizens, what were the pretexts of this rebellion? It was, as Senator Douglas in one of his speeches declares, on the pretense that under the Constitution of the United States the people of the South could not secure their rights; when it was a known fact that at that very period the Fugitive Slave Law was more faithfully executed than it had ever been during the existence of the Government, and that it had always been executed as well as other public laws. In the Constitution of the United States there is a provision that slaves escaping from their masters should be returned. The Constitution protects them in this right, and they themselves were the first to lay their unhallowed hands upon that Constitution and tear in pieces the very instrument which secured to them the return of their fugitive slaves.

Another pretext was the election of a Republican President, and yet they knew—as all their public meetings their leaders show they knew—that it was not the mere election of a Republican President, but they intended simply to make that the signal for rebellion and for the establishment of a Southern Confederacy. If any body doubts this, subsequent events and well authenticated facts proved that the South for fifteen months previous had been making the most gigantic preparations for war, and this is conclusive evidence that those pretexts which they had advanced were but the hollow pretences of conspirators.

Now, fellow citizens, what cause had they for this rebellion? We had a country which was prospering as never a country prospered before. We lived under the best government upon earth. We enjoyed the noblest institutions in the world. Throughout all its broad expanse, from ocean to ocean, happiness and prosperity were diffused upon every hand. Imperial wealth and unequalled power were its possessions, and a proud position was the status of these United States of America. We were at once the terror of tyrants and the envy of the nations of the world. The denizens of the foreign lands groaning beneath the iron heel of foul oppression, looked to this country as his sure asylum. By thousands they sought our peaceful and happy shores. As a people we were enjoying more of prosperity, more of happiness, and a more extended diffusion of the blessings of education, a higher appreciation of religion, a lofty and purer national character than any other government in the world.

Then, I ask again, fellow citizens, where was the cause for the destruction of this Union? The South has been the petted child of this government. She had the control of its offices and its power. This government was kind to her, gentle as a mother to her child; and at the very time of the outbreak of this rebellion, she was enjoying prosperity and reaping harvests such as the world never saw, to an unparalleled degree. Yes, fellow-citizens, we find these Southern politicians dissatisfied and discontented. We find them with fire and sword, with savage and demoniac desperation laying their unhallowed hands upon the temple of liberty and striking terrific blows at the pillars which uphold it. So unexpected and sudden was this rebellion that the statesmen of America did not and could not conceive of the blackness of heart, and the savage character, and the utter wickedness of its supporters. They could not believe that any American citizen was so mad as to really desire the overthrow of this government, and they attributed it all to political animosities and jealousies.

Acting upon this belief when the call for seventy-five thousand men was made by the President, everybody seemed to think that was an immense army—such an army as had not existed since the days of Napoleon. Then it was thought that it would be unnecessary for that army to go to fight—that if they made a big show and a fine parade, that was enough to silence the rebels and make them abandon the struggle without further contest. But this was not the only error then committed. The fatal policy, fellow-citizens, of the conciliation of the enemy was then and there adopted. Gentle measures towards our Southern brethren—as the secession sympathizers call these destroyers of our government and murderers of our citizens—gentle measures were suffered to be sufficient; and while we were practising upon gentle measures and encouraging the hope of reconciliation, they were making extensive preparations for war—preparing and drilling their soldiers for the fight. We acted in all our conduct of the war as though we feared there was danger of hurting somebody. We were not the attacking party, but the party that was attacked. In order to reconcile rebellion, to the government we were kind, gentle and forbearing; whereas I tell you fellow citizens, the way to make traitors love you is to crush them out. [Great applause and cries of "good, good."] And now behold the proud army of McClellan, the chivalry and the glory of the land, while fighting with desperate and heroic valor, driven back by your enemies, until they stand not conquered but beleaguered within sight of their very capitol.

Fellow citizens, no one man was to blame in this matter. No party was to blame—it was the error of the nation. All of us, without distinction of party, were to blame. Even now there is a very inconsiderable portion of the people of these Northern States who are opposed to employing the effective means by which this rebellion is to be crushed out. Fellow citizens, a change of policy is demanded, imperatively demanded, as God alone knows when, or where, or how this war is to be determined. [Great cheering.] We are to fight. The policy of reconciliation is fatal, utterly fatal. Our only chance now is to depend upon ourselves, and each man upon himself—to do all that you can, to give all that you possess, if you love your country as you ought to love it—the greatest country that God ever gave to man. Your duty is to pour out everything, treasure and blood, and die, if need be, to save this glorious cause of ours. [Loud applause.] Fellow-citizens, my opinions with regard to this cause are well known. From the first, from the day of my inaugural down to the present time I have been in favor of employing all the means within our reach for the vigorous prosecution of this war. [Cheers and cries of "good good."] And I stand up here to-night to say as I did the other night, "my voice is still for war," [applause] for stern, relentless, resistless, stupendous, exterminating war, [great enthusiasm] and I am proud to-night to stand up before you, fellow-citizens of Chicago, and in the face of the world, if need be, proclaim that I am for employing all the means in the power of this Government for suppressing this infernal rebellion. [Renewed applause.] Fellow citizens, the South, as you all remember, asserted long ago that the slaves were an element of their strength, and in this they have been entirely correct, because while their slaves were digging their ditches and building their fortifications, the white men were fresh and vigorous for the battle. While the slaves in their fields were providing sustenance for the rebel enemy, and support for their families, their wives and their children, the rebel himself was in the army shooting down your brave and gallant men, from behind pickets, and fences and fortifications built by negroes. Now, my fellow-citizens, can this policy be pursued and this country saved? [Cries, "No, no, no."] And let me tell you here that this very night, as for the last ten months, England and France are intervening as they have been intervening all that time to favor the Southern Confederacy. We need not debate the question whether England or France will intervene. They slip their guns and munitions of war into our ports by every conceivable trick of fraud and force, and what they cannot accomplish in that way, they endeavor to attain through their commercial and business houses in New Orleans, New York, or other cities in the United States. They are intervening as much to-day as though they had declared by public proclamation, recognizing the independence of the Southern Confederacy.

Moreover, fellow citizens, to show you the immense importance of the contest in which we are engaged, I beseech you and beg you, do not flatter yourselves into the idea that the power of the South is exhausted. She has 350,000 valiant warriors in the field now, and I tell you, fellow citizens, she can have 300,000 more. I ask if in view of these facts it is not our duty to employ all the means within our reach to crush this infernal rebellion. We necessarily are compelled to have two or three men to their one because ours is an invading army, and we have to protect the territory which we have conquered. In this view of the case, I am free to declare here as my honest conviction, and not as a partisan, for I know no party now, no party except my country—I am free to declare that *I believe that if the slaves are set free the rebellion dies.* [Applause.] While I would provide a compensation for every loyal slave owner, *I would let the nations of the earth hail with gladdening shouts the unfurled banner of universal emancipation.* [Great enthusiasm and three cheers for Gov. Yates.] and as this nation in the years of the future marches down through time to glory, grandeur and power, it should never have it said that the clank of one slave's chain was to be heard upon her broad and beautiful domain. [Renewed cheering.]

You ask me what I will do with the negroes. I will answer that with a familiar text of Scripture. When Moses was pursued by Pharaoh, his horsemen and chariots, and encamped by the Red Sea, the children of Israel, seeing no escape, murmured. What then did Moses say to them? "Fear ye not; stand still and see the salvation of the Lord." [Loud applause.]

Fellow citizens, there is one thing that I do know—if there is emancipation there will not be one negro more than there is now. [Laughter and applause.] I verily believe, as God is my judge, and I am a Southern man too, that there is more of amalgamation, more of negro equality and negro association, more of ignorance, inhumanity, barbarism and disgrace to our national character in the negro slave than there ever would be in the negro if not subjected to the dictation, the caprices, and the lusts of slave owners. [Applause, and cries of "that's true."] I cannot help but believe, my religion or most inward suggestion teaches me that a man, be he white or black, who can stand upright in the image of his God as a free man, can make just as much cotton, is just as good a member of society, and will add just as much respectability to the nation, as if he were a slave. [Renewed applause.] What designs a kind Providence may have in regard to the slave, I know not. Whether driven by cruel legislation out of the States, they will seek a more congenial clime in the tropics, or whether they will be employed raising cotton, at remunerative prices, in the cotton States, or whether, as they become a little more independent, they will go to Africa where the distinction of color is not against them, there to light up the flames of civilization Christianity and Freedom in that benighted continent—whether either of these destinies may be reserved for them I do not know, but there is one thing that I do know, and that is that slavery is not only in the course of ultimate but immediate extinction. [Great applause.] If written in fire upon yonder sky, it could not more plainly to mortal sight appear that with the vigorous policy which this government will be required to adopt in consequence of Southern madness, the freedom of the slave is no distant event, and that this policy will be adopted, I have no doubt. I know it will be adopted; I know that the President will go for this policy and save the Union. I know the people will go for this policy and then I know the politicians will sneak in. [Cheers and laughter.] You all admit, every man of you admits, that you would employ the laborers to dig trenches, to build fortifications, and as teamsters. Every man, without distinction of party, admits that, do you not? [Cries of "Yes, yes."] None of you but believe in the doctrine but a negro might as well receive the ballet of the enemy as a white man. [Cries "Good, good."] But if you employ them to dig ditches how would you hold and protect those ditches? Would you be so inhuman as to set them there digging ditches and not put arms in their hands to defend themselves. [Cries "No, no."] How would you defend them? Would you let them come and take them and the ditches or fortifications they had built? I repeat, how would you defend them? [A voice, "Give them arms."] You must give them arms or you must have white men stand there and guard them, and I am not such a negro-worshipper, God knows, as to have white men stand between negroes and rebel bullets. [Cheers and laughter.]

There is another policy we must adopt. We must forage upon the enemy. [Applause.] But a few minutes ago I read a letter from a gallant colonel in the field, a son of our respected chairman (Mr. Sherman,) in which he says the policy of guarding rebel property holds out inducements to treason. If the Union men have property, it is destroyed by the rebels. If the rebels have property, the Union men guard it—the rebels will not destroy it. Who wouldn't be a rebel? [Laughter.] We must stop this policy. Why, I have been told that Tennessee was full of widows, nobody but widows there. You would suppose there was some deadly malaria, destructive to the life and vigor of a man but a perfect elixir of life to a woman; and every woman says she is a poor, unprotected and defenceless widow. But go out into the field and ask Sambo and he will say: "O golly! massa's in the rebel army with his knapsack strapped upon his back shooting down your soldiers."

Now, fellow citizens, what policy should we pursue? Your government is in danger. your all is at stake. Suppose a conflagration should sweep over this city until it lighted up the sky with its lurid flames and the clouds of smoke towered to the very heavens, would you stop to enquire whether it was a black man or a white man attempting to extinguish the flames. No, fellow-citizens, if you are reasonable men. If you do as every nation under the sun has done. In all the history of the past, you will employ every means in your power by which to crush this infamous and unholy rebellion. Fellow citizens, some distinguished American statesman and philosopher has said that every nation has its birth time and its trial time. Our trial time has come. The crisis of our national existence is now upon our hands. This nation is trembling in the scale between life and death. Now, let me ask you, what course is to be pursued in such a case? Will you not come up as one man to the rescue? Behold your inheritance. Already thirty stars gleam upon your national banner, and more than half of which have been placed there since the first thirteen were placed there by our fathers—star by star being added, State after State being annexed to this confederacy—thirty millions of people destined to be one hundred millions—the inhabitants of an ocean bound republic—with all the organized institutions of a refined society, with all the ten thousand charms of a christian civilization, united by railroads and telegraphs, by mighty rivers and lakes into one great confederate Republic, all recognizing the great principle of the right of the majority to rule, and acknowledging no superior but God alone. [Cheers.]

Where in the world is there a country as free as this? Where has the poor man such rights, franchises and privileges as in these United States of America? Why, the idea of our government, the principle upon which it is based, is the greatest good to the greatest number. Its foundations are laid broad and deep in the inalienable rights of men. All men are brought to a level by this form of government. Every man has a right to vote and to aspire to the highest office. The poorest boy in your midst, the son of the humblest man, can stand erect and say, "I have as good a right to be president as any other man's boy." These are the privileges held out to you by this great and glorious government. I wish I had the power to depict the great interests, the hopes and the fears and the destinies involved in this awful contest!

Let no one dream that if this Union be dissolved we can hereafter have peace. It will be an idle dream. This government can never be reconstructed, after such a dissolution. The mutual repulsiveness of its parts will render its disseverance eternal. Do you suppose we can ever have peace? Will you ever give up the mouth of the Mississippi? ("No, never.") Will you ever give up the navigation of the Father of Waters? ("Never, never.") I can see that before the people of Illinois will submit to navigate that noble stream with foreign batteries frowning from its banks, and subject to all the tolls, delays and exhorbitant exactions of a foreign jurisdiction, as I said in my inaugural address, before that time shall come the father of waters from its head to its mouth shall be one continuous sepulchre of the slain. [Cheers; good, good."] and with its cities laid in waste, and the cultivated fields upon its slopes devastated, it shall flow in solitary grandeur as at the dawn of creation. I tell you the battles of Belmont, Island No. 10, Fort Donelson, Pittsburg Landing are trumpet-tongued evidences of the unalterable determination of the people of Illinois and the Northwest that the waters of the Mississippi shall never flow through a foreign jurisdiction. [Cheers.]

Establish the doctrine of secession, and all is lost. If one State has the right to secede, then another State has the same right, and so on, until all of them may secede. Draw the line between the Northern and Southern confederacies, and see what a disjointed, unadjusted and fragmentary remnant of empire you would have, as it is bounded by mountains and rivers that it would be utterly impossible to hold it together. Division would be inevitable, so that we would not only have to submit to tolls and exactions upon the banks of the Mississippi, but wherever our commerce went out or came in, between San Francisco and New York, we would have to submit to the tolls and exactions which independent jurisdictions might impose upon us.

Dissolve this Union and we shall see sights such as the eye never saw before. It would not be one year, before for some imaginary or real cause or grievance, such as the navigation of the Mississippi, the escape of slaves from the slave to the free States, the attempts to capture them, and the resistance to their capture, would involve us in war—and such a war! Why, again we would have the North arrayed against the South—the impetuous valor of the South against the determined bravery of the North. Blood would flow to the horses' bridles. We would see cannon frowning along our rivers, bayonets glistening along our border lines, armies marching to and fro, and commanders winning their victories we should see the arts of peace converted into the arts of war. The green field of growing corn, the grain ripening for the harvest would be desolated and laid waste, and the whole country would gleam with the light of burning towns and villages, until at last, fellow-citizens, this dismembered, dissevered and fragmentary republic would cry out for intervention and some foreign despot would rise to lord it over the people.

Thus would depart forever the glory of the land of Washington. Thus would sink forever the last experiment made by man for his self-government. Thus would go out in endless night the watch-fires which our fathers kindled upon our hills. [Applause.]

Fellow citizens, I desire to make my appeal to you all—to all of us who are engaged in this war—to use our utmost efforts to put down this rebellion—to sacrifice every consideration, except that of the welfare of the country, and come to the conclusion—which I say before six months you will have to come to—that all the means in our power must be employed to put down this infernal rebellion. This is the conclusion we must come to. I care not what politicians may say; I care not what venal presses may say; the doom of these politicians, I can tell them, is sure, and the day is fast approaching when they shall call upon the rocks and mountains to hide them as they see the triumphal car of universal freedom marching as John Brown's soul is, marching on, [cheers,] and the whole country stands redeemed and disenthralled by the genius of universal emancipation. [Loud applause.]

Let us sacrifice all party considerations of every character and stand united as one man, doing everything in our power; while the miserable miscreant and wretch who out of the distress of his country in this perilous hour would attempt to manufacture capital for a political party, deserves to die a death such as we ought to impose upon Jeff Davis himself. [Applause.]

Fellow-citizens, I shall not, as there are other speakers here, detain you much longer. ["Go on," "go on."] I will add one thing, however. As I have presented to you some discouraging facts, I will present you also with the most interesting feature in the remark which I am making, and that is this: That we will whip them. [Cheers.] As I told you when this war commenced our statesmen did not believe that we were going to have much of a war. They did not dream that these southern traitors would give up so great and glorious a government as ours; consequently they made no preparations for the war. When the war commenced, we were without anything—without arms or munitions of war. We had literally nothing. We were taken by surprise. On the other hand what had been doing by the secessionists of the South. For fifteen months they had been engaged in the laudable business of reducing our army and navy officers, and by and through them stealing all of our best guns and all our munitions of war from the United States arsenals; and through the Secretary of War—Floyd—they had been stealing millions of money to carry on the war; so that we were left entirely penniless.

What have we done in the meantime? This nation has arisen like a giant refreshed with wine. We had to go to Europe for arms, and we had to manufacture arms to supply those which had been stolen. We have gone to Europe and have got them, and we have manufactured them in our own country. I wish to call upon you the present occasion, one and all, to rally, to unite. We have sent 600,000 men into the field in that short period of time, an army such as the world never saw before. We have conquered territory far and wide, as the Roman eagle ever flew. We have blockaded their coast from New Orleans to New York, a distance of nearly 2,000 miles. We have opened the Mississippi. We have taken Arkansas, Louisiana, Missouri, Tennessee, Kentucky, Maryland, and a part of Virginia; and this day and hour the American flag is floating triumphant in every State in the United States. [Applause.] Although our proud army has been driven back, it is simply for the want of reinforcements. The concentration of the rebel army at Richmond is an evidence of their weakness, not of their strength. Driven from the sea coast and the Mississippi valley, they have drawn all their forces from Corinth, and from Tennessee and from almost every other portion of the United States, leaving those portions unprotected that they might meet the grand army of the Potomac in its march; thus showing that what might seem their strength is an evidence of their weakness. All we have to do is to be true to ourselves and we will certainly and surely triumph.

Don't stand talking or idling away your time. You are under solemn obligations to the brave boys who are now holding out their hands for reinforcements. They have gone through many an exhausting campaign. Their numbers have been decimated. The bones of those brave boys lie mouldering beneath the sod upon the banks of the Potomac, and the Cumberland, and the Tennessee, and upon every battle field from the bloody struggle of Richmond to that of Pea Ridge. The very blood of your martyred dead, of your young DeWolf, and the many others who have offered up their lives a willing sacrifice in the cause of their country calls to you. They stretch out their hands to you for reinforcements. In the name of God, is there an American so recreant to his country and to every principle of humanity and friendship, so false to the great cause of the Union and liberty, as not to volunteer at once and come forward in this great and glorious contest.

The policy of the administration is coming up to your standard. They have passed the act now by which you are to quarter upon the enemy, by which the labor of the negro is to be used and the negroes are to be used as far as necessary. You see they are coming up to your standard, and now will you not stand up to your country in her hour of peril, and do your duty? When I was asked what I meant by a vigorous policy, stamping armies out of the earth, it was asked of me whether I meant that free negroes in the North and slaves in the South would come up to the battle. At the time, although that was not the case, to a great extent, and I had no such thought in my mind, I meant that if this administration would adopt a policy in which the people had confidence; if they would employ all the means at the hands of this government and prosecute the war vigorously, it would so arouse the people of this country, that it would seem as if armies came out of the earth to defend the ever-glorious Stars and Stripes. [Cheers.] I can now say to you, candidly and truthfully, that I believe within the next ten days all the regiments yet required of us will be enrolled and ready for service. [Immense applause.] You ask me what I mean by stamping armies out of the earth, and I tell you the response is here, in the hearts of you people, opened wide, in the State of Illinois; around throughout all its borders, and in its foundations—a magnificent spectacle—a people ready to carry on this war under a proper, effective and vigorous policy.

The accounts come glowingly from every other State. I want to ask now if Illinois shall lag behind? [Cries of "No, no"] Heretofore she has gallantly and gloriously led the column. Her brave soldiery have shed imperishable lustre upon the arms, the names, the fame of Illinois. The star which answers to Illinois is now the brightest in the galaxy of the thirty-four. [Applause.] The name of Illinois is synonymous with lofty courage and great achievements. [Renewed applause.] A general in our army, whom I met at Shiloh, said to me: "Your Illinois boys fight like the devil. [Laughter.] I tell them to storm a battery and they storm it; I tell them to go out, one regiment against four and they go," but he added "the infernal scoundrels! there is one order they won't obey and that's the order to retreat! I remember it was told me by an eye witness that when the glorious gallant Col White was pressed down by three or four regiments of the enemy and was retiring in good order, the colonel crying out "Steady, boys, steady," it was of no avail until riding in front of the whole line and taking off his hat, he said "now boys is the time to show the pluck of Illinois." [Loud cheering.] They staggered and reeled for a moment; but they stood fire, and marched on to a great and glorious victory. Now remember what you are fighting for. You are fighting for your Constitution—for all that is dear to you—for your wives and your children—for civil and religious liberty—for your grand experiment of government—for the interest of mankind, not only now, but always; not only here, but throughout all climes of the world. You are fighting for your Union, which has been handed down by men immortal for their goodness and their greatness. Oh! what undying memories cluster around it! What hopes are fixed upon it! What eyes of the world are riveted upon it! You are fighting for your glorious old flag, the flag borne aloft in the days of the revolution by those old patriot sires who struggled round about the camp of liberty; the same old flag that floated in triumph at Bunker Hill, and Brandywine, and Valley Forge, and Ticonderoga, [cheers] the same glorious old flag which is now, or was at the commencement of this war, hailed upon every continent, and island, and sea under the whole heavens as the best and almost only emblem of honor and freedom. [Applause.]

Now let me address myself to the foreigners who are here. Let me refer to an incident in the history of the country that you all know. Do you remember that away upon a distant sea, the coast of Smyrna, when a foreign born citizen, a Hungarian, and who considered his domicil in this country was claimed by the Austrian and taken aboard of their ship that Captain Ingraham levelled his guns on the Austrian vessel and raised the American flag? Do you remember how the Austrian murmured and sank back before the ever glorious Stars and Stripes? [Cheers] and how even the unnaturalized foreigner had the protection of this flag which was honored throughout the world?

There is another incident to which I will refer. During one of the tumultuous revolutions in Mexico, while Joseph L. Poinsett, former secretary of war under Gen. Jackson, was minister to Mexico, the city of Mexico was taken by assault. The invaders, after they had got within the city walls, asked where the leading men of the city had secreted themselves. It was found that they had sought the house of the American ambassador as their only place of refuge. They marched to the house, they levelled their cannon upon it, and Mr. Poinsett says: "In that moment of extreme peril, as my only refuge, I seized the American flag. I ran out upon the balcony. I unfolded the Stars and Stripes and stood beneath them as a moment every musket fell. Three cheers were given, and the band struck up music to the old tune of 'Hail Columbia.'" Shall this flag be trailed in the dust? [Cries of "No."] Shall its glorious stars be divided and scattered in confusion over the face of the earth. No! by the blessing of Almighty God by the memories of our fathers, by the worth of human liberty, it shall remain, a proud emblem of national freedom and the ensign of national greatness [Cheers.] And whether it shall float aloft in holiday triumph upon the summer breeze, or whether it shall be seen as I have numerous specimens in my office now, pierced by bullets, amid the cloud and smoke of war—wherever it shall be seen upon this earth by the oppressed of every land, it shall be hailed as the bright and glorious emblem of freedom.

Fellow citizens, I must conclude, but before doing so I must mention one thing—that your city has so munificently provided, not only for those who are going to the war. We must remember that they leave families. Those families they love dearly. They leave behind them their wives and little ones. They go out to fight these battles for you and for me, for God, for liberty and humanity. In every town and city there should be provided a fund which should be literally exhaustless. It should be supplied from day to day, so that the soldier when he is fighting beneath his flag, upon the most distant wild, could feel his heart to glow with the knowledge that his wife and dear little ones had friends and means to protect them in the home of destitution. [Applause.] I will only say in that connection, so help me God, so long as there is a dollar in the State treasury and I am your governor, I will bring back every wounded and sick man I can from the battle field. [Cheers.]

We will rally round this glorious old flag of ours until the Union is restored, until the majesty of our laws are vindicated, until the last armed foe of the Constitution shall either be slain or driven from the land, until we can see that old flag as we behold it, with not a star obscured nor a stripe erased, and pray that so it may float forever. [Long continued cheers.]

Following the address of His Excellency, came the singing of the stirring battle ode, "The Battle Cry of Freedom," by the Lumbard brothers, and powerful chorus. This was capitally rendered, and received with cheers and applause.

The Mayor then introduced Hon. John Sherman of Ohio, who spoke substantially as follows:

ADDRESS OF HON. JOHN SHERMAN.

Fellow Citizens: I have been two days in Chicago visiting the monuments of your energy and industry. I need not have read the heroic record made by our soldiers in this war to convince me of your enterprise. This city built by a single generation of men is ample evidence. You are the kind of men I like, earnest, sedate, industrious, brave and loyal. As a citizen of Ohio I mean to speak to you of the grave matters in which we have a common interest.

When a brave, true man is surrounded with difficulties, he does not deceive himself with sanguine hopes or yield to unmanly fears. He looks the difficulties squarely in the face, and meets them with prudence, energy and courage. Our nation is now surrounded with dangers. Just such men as you are to overcome them. Your agents cannot, if they would, cheat or deceive you, for our national peril is as manifest to you as to the highest officer of the government. Let us discard our prejudices and party ties, and look our peril fair in the face.

The war, which many of you hoped would pass away after the glorious victories of our Western armies, has now assumed fearful proportions. We now know that the battles at Richmond were defeats and disasters. We know very well that new spirit has been infused into the rebels. They have shown themselves a power not to be despised. We can beat them only by uniting courage and energy. They are numerous and powerful. They possess a vast territory strong for defensive warfare. By a general conscription they have united the whole physical power of the seceding States into an organized army against you. White and black—bond and free—loyal men and traitors, have been forced by military power to aid the rebellion. Their slaves; willingly or unwillingly, work for food and clothe them. They have gained the sympathy of European nations—partly because they are the weaker power, but chiefly for commercial reasons. We rival Europe in trade and manufactures. They supply Europe with indispensable commodities, now sorely needed. Besides, the aristocratic character of Southern society is a bond of sympathy; but our practical and successful democracy—our republicanism—is a perpetual lesson to their people, and a menace to their governing classes. These are facts we must regard.

Again, fellow citizens, we must remember that our recent resources and the actual necessities of the war, have weakened us in the Border States. Rebel bands are scattered through Tennessee. The recent proclamation of Gov. Magoffin is a treacherous and subtle invitation to revolt. The very desperation of the rebels is an element of strength. If they succeed they are held by their people heroes and patriots—the founders of a new nation. If they fail, they are convicted traitors, wanderers and outcasts. Such, fellow citizens, are the difficulties of our position. As men able to look upon them without fear, I present them to you to be overcome, with the same spirit with which a single generation of men has dotted and marked this vast Northwest with cities, towns, railroads, canals, farms, over one million of tenements for a brave and hardy race.

Thank God, we have advantages amply sufficient, if rightly directed, to accomplish our task. Our strength is superior to the rebels and all their sympathizers. We are more numerous, to say the least, and are equally brave, and our habits have inured us to toil and labor. We have great wealth and resources. We have a navy that girdles the coast of the enemy. Our navy alone, without foreign intervention, could destroy the power of the cotton States. We have an established government recognized all the world over, and, fellow citizens, we stake upon the hazard of this war everything that is dear to us as patriots and as men—our love for our flag, our nationality, that which protects us, dignifies us, ennobles us—all the honor and pride we feel as American citizens is staked upon our success. Who among you would not feel the shame of a dismembered republic, torn by factions into hostile communities, Mexicanized by rebels and traitors? And, gentlemen, we know that disunion will be followed by other dissensions. The East and the West have their causes of difference. Questions of tariffs and taxation, of commerce and navigation, may be magnified by a new race of secessionists. War, anarchy will then preside over the burial of the only republic of strength and note in the world. If we fail in this war, then republics have failed. Officers who have won honors will gather around them unemployed soldiers tired of the timid, wavering and changing policy of mere politicians. We may have despotism or anarchy. All the statesmen and heroes of our country, Washington, Jackson, Clay, Webster, and your own Douglas have all been eloquent in exhorting us to cling to the Union at all hazards and to the last extremity. No portion of our people have a deeper stake in the Union than you in Chicago. Your city is the centre of a most fertile region whose air imparts courage and energy to the timid. A man cannot breathe it without desiring to do something, and yet you cannot reach your markets without long channels of transportation, by rivers, and canals, and railroads. If these are obstructed but for a time your industry is fruitless; you cannot allow these to be instructed and live; all of them must be kept open; and you want ship canals to the Mississippi and Lake Erie to give you new outlets. Your energy—your wealth—your prairies are nothing without this union—of river and lakes—of prairies and forests, of mountains and plains, of all our noble and beloved country in one free, united and indivisible Republic. If domestic factions may break it up how soon will European eagles pounce upon our shattered parts? How soon will our whole continent be again divided among despotic powers who do not fear to use force to extend their power.

No, no, fellow citizens, there is no way left to us but to fight this war out. Let us fight it with energy. When we see the head of our enemy let us hit it. Don't let us dispute whether it shall be with a white club or a black club, let us hit it anyhow. For men now to talk about parties or partisans—of Republicans or Democrats—of abolitionists or negro haters, is like talking of ancient history. Mr. Douglas stated the true test. Every man is a patriot or a traitor, and it is the business of the patriot to subject the traitors to the Constitution and laws with every agent—white or black—bond or free—that is available.

Now, fellow citizens, I do not mean to conceal my opinions. I will not shrink. How shall we put down this rebellion? Can we do it by negotiation? Certainly not without recognizing the Southern Confederacy. That is disunion, and you and I never will consent to it—never. Can we do it by compromise? I say yes, when that compromise can be based upon the preservation of the Constitution and the Union—intact and inviolable. Such a compromise sends traitors to the gallows and protects all loyal men in all their rights, both state and national. This compromise I am willing at any time to make; but traitors will not make it unless they are thoroughly whipped and scourged.

But I find that some of your people think it can be done by a change of administration. Some were opposed to it at the outset, and some were sick of it. They want a new deal. This can't be done for two years, and in the meantime the country is saved or lost. Radicals and democrats must save the Union through this administration or not at all. We cannot resort to a revolution as the French did on the 10th of August. How then can we infuse into the government the earnest, eager, determined spirit that now animates the people of the great Northwest? It is only by uniting the moral power of the people in a demand that our agents should prosecute, not play war—fierce, determined war. But you may ask what measures will satisfy me. Are the authorities not doing all they can? You may think so. I will tell you what I think they could do. Let us have a draft upon the loyal people for enough men to whip the rebels. This ought to have been resorted to long ago. It is the fairest, quickest and cheapest way to raise an army. It will look like work. It is work. Those who are drafted can hire substitutes. I say it is the cheapest way—a matter we cannot longer overlook. In this way we can fill up the old regiments—putting soldiers where they will be most useful and be best cared for. The rebels draft—every civilized nation has drafted. We did in the revolution and the war of 1812. We should do so now.

Again, fellow-citizens, we must draw a wide and deep distinction between loyal and rebel citizens. Death and confiscation to rebels—protection and indemnity to loyal citizens. This rule must govern our armies or we cannot fight with success desperate men who practice upon this rule. The policy heretofore adopted is a bounty to treason. White men are governed by either selfishness or prudence they will aid us only when we can and will protect them. Our gallant boys guarding secesh property, or returning slaves to rebels, or the wasting of our means by giving extortionate prices to rebels for absolute necessaries will not again occur. It is one of the hopeful signs of the times that all our officers now treat the rebels as criminals to be punished, and not as patriots to be petted. So far no doubt all of you will agree with me, and if I would sit down without speaking of the negro we would not quarrel. But the negroes are here, four millions of them. It is the misfortune of the country that they are here, and perhaps you will agree with me in the fervent wish that they were safely colonized to Guinea, Botany Bay, or Africa. Perhaps we can offer a little further that they ought to be employed as laborers, to dig trenches, build fortifications, and the like. You will no doubt agree that they ought to be employed as servants, to cook and do all the services of the camp. If you will not arm them, they at least can be employed to relieve the soldier from many hard duties, labors and exposure, more destructive to life than any battle field. Why should we not employ them for these purposes? They are generally loyal and friendly to us. They are acclimated. If we do not use them the enemy will. Their enforced labor is the chief strength of the rebellion. I cannot but think that the reluctance to use them grows out of our old party quarrels. We have the instinctive feeling of caste. We don't like a negro. We have quarrelled so often about them that when they are spoken of we think some party question is involved. This is not so. The question is whether safety of the Republic can be advanced by using a class of our population. I have no doubt that the time has arrived when it is our sacred duty to employ them actively.

Mr. Sherman's speech address was enthusiastically applauded, and after its conclusion Hon. Owen Lovejoy was introduced. The appearance of this gentleman was the signal for a succession of cheers and shouts, showing that the popular heart in Chicago is with him in his peculiar notions upon the slavery question, fanatic and extreme as some call them. From the nature of his remarks it is manifestly impossible to give anything like a connected report. We present a few only of the salient points.

ADDRESS OF HON. OWEN LOVEJOY.

Fellow Citizens:—I was on my way to my home, when, at the solicitation of your Board of Trade, I consented to remain and address you to-night. I am delighted at the hearty and cordial response which you have made to the patriotic speeches to which we have listened. So far as the question of argument is concerned, it has been exhausted. A son does not argument or appeal to decide as to the propriety of killing the assassin of his mother; neither do the sons of the republic need long-winded arguments to induce him to put down this accursed rebellion. We want men, not speeches; men with muskets in their hands, not hurrahs from their throats. I have but little reputation as a conservative man, so far as I have been informed. Some people go so far as to say I am slightly tinctured with fanaticism in my views of the slavery question. For myself, I claim to be a sort of an anointed prophet of the Lord. I have faith in God, and next to Him, in the American people. Let us not fall into the error of the man who, standing by the side of a bayou or arm of the sea, and witnessing the ebb of the tide, exclaimed that the sea was becoming dry land again. Rather let us say that behind and beyond the temporary reverses now afflicting us, there will come up the great uprising of popular patriotism, which in its certain flood shall cover with its proper element and spirit the ground lost in these temporary reverses.

It is not for any one of us to say that during the trying emergency in which we are at present placed, that he could manage the ship of state more satisfactorily than the one who is now at the helm. Let us each seize a rope and do what we can to prevent its destruction. This is common sense—I call it *good* common sense for a "fanatic." We must preserve the nation; we must preserve it intact from rebels at home or foreign intervention. We must not allow French intervention in Mexico. Neither must we allow a descendant of that old British tyrant, George the Third to plant his throne in Southern soil within the boundaries of the Republic. We must therefore defend our soil even if every foot of the domain is consecrated with the blood of a slain hero. [Cheers.] Is it your belief and faith that the government must be maintained in its integrity? [Yes! yes!] Then show your faith by your works! [That's good.] Do you wish the products of the Northwest to seek the ocean at New Orleans, in front of frowning batteries planted on the banks of the Father of Waters? [No!] Then why don't you prevent it? We must preserve our nationality, and for myself I don't want to survive the permanent dismemberment of these United States. I had a thousand times rather lay down my life on the battle field than outlive such a dreadful event. I don't know what God wills, but I have a shrewd suspicion that He wills what *we* will. [Applause.] The maintenance of the government and the perpetuity of the Union are a necessity. What! consent to a dismemberment? Suppose we allowed the confederates to secede, what do we gain? We gain a confederacy more despotic than any monarchy of Europe. With Canada on the north, and this hated Southern Confederacy on the south, with all the power and hate of England to back her, we are ground to powder between the upper and nether millstone.

How is our nationality to be preserved? By every man, woman and child consecrating themselves to the great work till the rebellion is suppressed. This is a matter that cannot be settled by resolutions or meetings, nor ballots; it's got beyond that; it's bayonets and bullets now. War has hardly touched us yet in the great Northwest; it has not yet laid upon us its bloody hand, that we feel its withering, blighting curse. We must buy and sell and conduct our business as usual, but the one grand idea must ever be prominent—the suppression of this rebellion. We must make this war the great business of our lives till it is ended.

This is the question absorbing and overshadowing all others—it should be the one sole and undivided purpose of us all to put down this rebellion and support the government. I tell you we don't feel it yet. It hasn't got down here yet. We enjoy ourselves, pursue our daily avocations and regard the war as something at a distance; but the assassin has his hand on the throat of the country, and the black and blue spots are visible. [Applause.] We've got to farm and merchandise and toil and work for this purpose. Are *you* going to raise that field of wheat for the war? [Cries of yes.] These rebels are doing it. All their resources, all their energies are being used for the purpose of war. They are giving their all; and are we?

It will not do to put too much dependence upon the Unionism of the people of the seceded States. There is there no more loyal sentiment than there was among the revolted angels. We must carry on this war as if we meant to *hurt*. War is terrible, but if you did not mean to kill, burn and destroy the rebels, why did you undertake it? The government is worth more than the lives of all the rebels in christendom. I would have this government do as Tacitus said the Romans did. When they made a peace they also made the enemies country a universal *solitude*, and if the Republic can be saved in no other way, let us make their country a solitude also. We can whip them! Now, how many of you will take your muskets? Oh! how vast a power there is in these free Northern States with their enterprise and population. We need only the unity of purpose to whip these rascals all out. [Cheers.] You want to consecrate yourselves to this war. We want that muscle, not to use the shovel and pick. That dynasty has gone by, thank God! but we want it for the musket, the bayonet! [Applause, long continued.]

Wives mustn't hold back their husbands, nor mothers their sons, nor maidens their lovers—aye with the heroism of woman, which I know is not behind the heroism of those who have fallen in the field, you must consecrate those who are dearer to you than life. I tell you this is a war to the knife, and the knife to the hilt, and hit 'em between the eyes every time. [Laughter and applause.]

We have got to stop guarding rebel property! It was said we guarded the White House because Washington courted his wife there. And I'll tell you now, that I saw our sick soldiers dumped down on the ground and left there in the open air, because that house was too sacred. I tell you the house where Joseph courted the mother of Christ was not too sacred for our sick soldiers fighting for the constitution and for liberty. [Applause.] We have got to stop fighting the rebels with one hand and rubbing them down and conciliating them with the other. If I had my way I'd give every soldier a nigger to do his work. [Applause.]

What is that divinity which is so sacred that it needs to be hedged about by so many barriers and constitutional restrictions? I will tell you, my friends, it is human slavery! The negro is none of my workmanship, and it is likely that if the Almighty had consulted me, I should not have made him at all. At any rate, I never had and never would have anything to do with the manufacture of those who are neither the one or the other—neither white men or black men. [Cheers and laughter.]

In the days of the Revolution, there were tories more numerous, if possible, than the disguised secessionists you have in your midst. If I had the control of matters now, these should not be allowed to go to seed. [Applause.]

I don't want an anti-slavery war, but I *do* want to use everything that will put down this rebellion—niggers, mules and all. Suppose some of our generals had a charm—you know there was an old general—Gideon I think his name was, but I am not sure—no, it was Joshua—who blew on the rams' horns, and blew down the walls of Jericho—now suppose some general could blow a blast that would liberate all the slaves in the South, and bring them over on our side, wouldn't he be doing a great thing for us, or should we stop to look for the constitutionality of the thing? We want to take away everything that will weaken the rebels and strengthen our side. These negroes know all the roads, all the swamps, all the country, and they are about all the loyal people in the South that have helped us, and I would proclaim freedom to them all, not for the sake of the negro, but for the sake of government! [Applause.] I know that God is on the side of the right and liberty, and if you want Jehovah to come down on his flaming chariot and help you, in the name of God do right and proclaim liberty! That's what our father's fought for at Bunker Hill! [Applause.] I believe God is leading us through this affliction to educate us up to the proper standard of liberty. The question is—shall slavery or your national life perish?

What God wants is that we should proclaim liberty throughout the land and to the inhabitants thereof. [Cheers.] When we get into trouble we are very apt to become religious. One high in official station at Washington said to me last winter, "Lovejoy, we must have more prayer. The people must pray vigorously for there's got to be some *damned* heavy fighting before we finish this war."

It was the saying of Peter the Great, sometimes attributed to Napoleon, that "Providence is on the side of the largest battalions." I say that Providence is on the side of *right*. [Applause.]

There are some who cry out, why you are going to expel slavery—yes as the devil was expelled from Heaven.

Slavery had a resting place at one time, but when it plots the destruction of the government, we have as much right to cast it out as did God to cast out Satan.

Now, then, fellow-citizens, what will you do. I want to know how many of you will take a musket up in your hands! Oh, you don't know how proud we Western men at Washington were of the Western troops—who fought so well and who laid down and died at Pittsburg Landing. How our hearts swelled as we saw them coming down from the Northwest. And now I am here, and I feel my heart expand again, as I look over this field here and see the array of loyal men coming up in their might to support their government. You know every man is called on to go. We must raise the men. We must cease calling these rebels who won't repent, our Southern brethren, and get ready to kill them. They have got to be killed and transported by the thousands before we can see daylight. We must make this war a war of extermination. [Cheers and loud continued applause.] We've got to take a great many prisoners; we've got work enough for them; we can set them building the Pacific Railroad, and will guard them while they do it. My friends, this is a slaveholders' rebellion—a rebellion for the maintenance of slavery. The rebels are guilty of the accursed meanness of holding their fellow men in chains, and they wish to be separated from us, to get out of our sight, for the same reason that the pirate and the bandit desire to be out of the society of honest men. If every armed rebel should be slain to-night, so long as slavery remains, the rebellion would still remain uncrushed. Slavery is the traitor and it must be crushed out of sight. Slavery is your ghost your rebel and your destroyer. If I had my way I would free every slave, and if you choose to make compensation to loyal slaveholders, I've no objection. I'll agree to pay out of my own pocket the value of the slaves if you'll only find a Union man among them. You'll not find such. Every slave-holder is a secessionist or an abolitionist, although they may not know it.

I have great confidence in the honesty and patriotism of Abraham Lincoln; I have confidence in the honesty of his anti-slavery principles [cheers]: he is merely unfortunate in some of his surroundings. I believe in using the negro. A loyal black man is none too good to shoot a disloyal rebel. The only means to put a stop to this infernal rebellion is to pronounce the freedom of every black man on the continent. Strike off his shackles and let the oppressed go free. [Cheers.]

I can see through the gloom and darkness of the present—I see the rebellion suppressed; I see the flag we love floating again everywhere, its glorious folds streaming in every breeze. We shall suppress this rebellion. We shall stand out distinct among the nationalities of the earth, our unity and character redeemed and preserved.

Board of Trade Battery.

The Board of Trade Battery met at the Armory yesterday morning at nine o'clock, and were sworn into the United States' service by Capt. Christopher. The number of men enrolled is one hundred and fifty-six, less by twenty at least than signed the muster-roll. The disappointed ones were advised by Mr. Hancock to connect themselves with some infantry company. After the ceremony of mustering in, the men, headed by Vass & Dean's Light Guard Band, marched to the Board of Trade rooms, and were formally received by the Board.

J. L. Hancock, Esq., on the part of the Board, congratulated the members on their appearance, and as a member of the Board who had been instrumental in raising the Battery, said he was proud of their work. At the conclusion of Mr. Hancock's speech, the Battery gave three cheers for the Board of Trade, which was responded to by three cheers by the Board.

J. C. Wright, Esq., was then called for, and said substantially as follows:

Soldiers of the Board of Trade Battery: We, as a corporate body, have gained great credit for what we have accomplished in raising this magnificent body of men. It is a proud day for us all. But our action, noble and patriotic as it is, would have brought us no credit if you had not nobly come up and gave us your names and your assistance. A few days since, when the President called for 300,000 men, a few disloyal and faint hearted men said the call would not be met without resort to compulsory enlistment. Your presence here gives the lie to that statement, and shows that patriotism has not died out in the heart of the nation. The time will come when we shall recount to our children and our grand children how you rallied around us in your endeavors to preserve the integrity of our common country. I know you all, you will not disgrace yourselves nor us, your exploits will redound to the honor of the Board of Trade. Protect your health and lives, but never turn your backs to *traitors*. Stand by the flag, stand by the government, and never in the vicissitudes of battle desert the Board of Trade Battery.

J. L. Hancock then announced that the battery would go into camp this (yesterday) afternoon at 3 o'clock, and that the bounty would be paid as soon as proper muster rolls could be prepared.

MECHANICS' SAVINGS BANK OF CHICAGO.—This institution, established at No. 8 Clark street, by some of the best men of our city, as a place of savings for the mechanical interests, embraces among its depositors not only the mechanics, but the laborers, expressmen, draymen, teamsters, merchants and capitalists, who have selected this institution as a place of business and safety. This institution numbers among its stockholders one who is largely interested in the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, and residing in New York; also, Joseph McPherson, of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad. The president, Chas. T. Boggs, is one of our oldest well-tried citizens, and for a long time has been the treasurer of the town of South Chicago. He is a citizen well known to the mechanical interests, and in whom all repose entire confidence. This bank has been in successful operation three months, and with a continuation of its daily increasing business, will rank as one of the best in the list of savings banks.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE STEAMERS.—The traveling public—by which term we include all persons who occasionally travel eighty or one hundred miles from home—should bear in mind that A. E. Goodrich's line of steamers on this shore of the lake, affords a cheap, safe and pleasant mode of transit, especially at this season. This line consists of the "Sunbeam" and the "Comet," splendid side-wheel steamers, in the finest order, and provided with everything essential to the convenience and comfort of passengers. They are also under the immediate control of competent and gentlemanly officers, who are always assiduous in their attentions to the wants of those entrusted temporarily to their care. Persons who have had occasion to make a trip on either of these boats will readily endorse anything we may say in favor of Goodrich's line. Those who have not yet enjoyed that luxury, should try it at once and be convinced.

☞ The splendid upper cabin steamer Fountain City, of the New York Central line, will leave their dock, foot of North Dearborn street, this evening, at 6 o'clock, for Buffalo and all lake ports. For state rooms and tickets apply to A. A. Sample, agent, foot of State street, 6 North Clark street, 18 North Wells street.

GRAND REVIEW.—Gov. Yates, by invitation of Col. Tucker, commandant of the post, will this afternoon review the troops at Camp Douglas.

UNION DEFENCE COMMITTEE.—The members of the Union Defence Committee are notified of a call meeting for important business, at their rooms, this evening, at 8 o'clock.
H. FONTLEROY.

HELD TO BAIL.—Shad. Vincent, the burglar partially examined on Thursday, was yesterday committed to jail in default of $1,000 bail, required by the magistrate to secure his presence at the Recorder's court.

GENEROUS.—The Chicago, Alton and St. Louis railroad company have subscribed $1,000 to the War Fund. Where are the rest of the railroads?

CHANGE OF VENUE—In the case of Charles Piper, one of the Bridgeport rioters, set down for a hearing yesterday afternoon at the Police Court, a change of venue was taken to Justice Fitz. The trial will take place this morning at the Armory.

☞ Wanted to know the whereabouts of Dr. Louis Kormondy, who entered some rifle corps in this city a year ago last May. Address TRIBUNE office.

INQUESTS.—The name of the young man killed at Burnside, of which mention was made in yesterday's TRIBUNE, was Frank Steadman. The boy killed at the Elevator of the C. B. & Q. Railroad was Michael Nolan, whose parents reside corner of Wright and Union streets.

MEN WANTED.—Messrs. Arkhurst & Douglass, ship builders on the South Branch near Twelfth street, advertise for help to finish a boat now on the stocks for Mather & Co. They have furnished several men for the batteries and regiments now forming in the city, under call of the President, and in consequence, find themselves short of hands. Ship builders in the city out of employment, will do well to call upon these gentlemen.

CORRECTION.—We are informed that the announcement of the change in the proprietorship of the Sherman House is altogether premature. Such an arrangement is talked of, but it is not yet consummated, and may not be for several weeks, if at all. We make this correction in justice to Mr. Roberts, the present proprietor.

ORDNANCE KEEPER.—B. W. Thomas, 206 Illinois street, is ordnance keeper of the city. We understand that he has five hundred stand of arms at his disposal for the citizens in case a sudden outbreak renders their use a necessity.

INTO CAMP.—The Board of Trade Battery go into camp at nine o'clock to-day. Subsistence, clothing and camp equipage could not be secured for them yesterday in season to go to the encampment, as was expected.

DISCHARGED.—Patrick Comfort, one of the parties referred to in Thursday's issue as being concerned in certain burglarious operations, then described at length, was further examined at the Police Court yesterday afternoon, and at the instance of the prosecutor, discharged.

☞ Solomon's Temple will open for exhibition on Monday, August 4th, at 2 o'clock, in Metropolitan Hall, where it will remain for a few days. Open from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m. Admission 25 cents. For particulars see small bills. Lecture at 3½ and 8½ p. m. aug2-2t*

FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY.—Madame Cora James, the world-renowned Life Reader, the Scientific Phrenologist and Astrologist, can be consulted on all things pertaining to the Past, the Present and the Future. The mysterious lines which nature and fate have traced in the faces of all human beings are to her an open book, from which she predicts marriage, inheritance, voyages, lawsuits, mental and physical disease. Don't procrastinate, as this is a rare chance but come at once. Southeast corner of West Randolph and Clinton streets. jy30-6t

NOTICE.—We are authorized by Brigadier General Schofield, commanding in the State of Missouri, to say that there will be no restrictions whatever placed upon the ingress or egress from the city of St. Louis, of purchasers who may wish to attend the government sale advertised by us to commence on Tuesday, July 29th, 1862.
E. & W. MORGAN & Co., Auctioneers.
july30-6t

☞ New Army Regulations, Infantry Tactics, and Artillery Practice, by the War Department; Muster Rolls, Zouave Drill, Young Recruit, Sword Exercise, and all other books, for sale by P. T. Sherlock, 112 Dearborn street. jy30-6t

Attention, Military!
Swords, Belts, Sashes, Shoulder Straps, Revolvers, Guns, Pistols and Military Goods of all kinds, at prices lower than any other house in the West.
jy26-6t GEO. T. ABBEY, 186 Lake street.

☞ For cleaning and dyeing gentleman's clothes go to Cook & McLean, 98 Dearborn-street. This old established house do better and cheaper work than any in the city. ab21-ly

"Call on Dunlop, Sewell & Spalding for Printing." nov11-b881-ly

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, August 1, 1862.

The money market to-day was quiet and steady. Eastern exchange is in fair request and active at ⅛ ₩ cent. buying and ¼ ₩ cent. selling.

The excitement in gold is fast disappearing. To-day the market in New York was quiet and easier. The buying rate here was 13½, and selling at 15 ₩ cent. premium.

New York Stock and Money Market.

By Telegraph.] NEW YORK, August 1, 1862.

First Board—Stocks not active but higher. Sterling Exchange quiet and unsettled at 126⅛@127.

American gold 115¼.

C. & R. Island	63	T. H. & Alton 1st	107
Ind's & Cin.	50	New York Central	89⅞
Tol. & Wab.	36	Pacific Mail	110¼
Tol & W. pfd.	58	Penn Cen.	97
Clev. & Toledo	46¾	U S 6s '81 rgtd	99
Gal & Chicago	67½	U. S. 5s '74 coupons	85¼
Clev. & Pittsburg	21⅜	Treasury 7 3-10	102¼
Ill Cen. scrip	57	Va. 6s	54
Mich. South. gtd	58⅜	N. C. 6s	63
Mich. South	30	Missouri 6s	45⅜
Mich. Central	29¾	Cal. 7s	94¼
Harlem	14½	N. Y. C. 6s	103¼
Erie preferred	69¾	Erie 4th b'ds	90
Erie	33¼	F. & W. 2d	58¼
Ill. Central bonds	96		

Second Board.—Stocks dull and down.

Chi. & R Island	63	Pacific Mail	111
Mil & P. du C	31¾	N. Y. Cen	90
Clev. & Tol	57	Michigan Central	59⅝
Ill. Cen. scrip	57¼	U. S. 6s '81, regtd	99
Mich Sout. gtd	57⅜	U. S. 6s '67 coupons	97
Harl. pfd	35	Ill. Cen. bonds	95¾
Hudson	44½	C. & N.W. ass'nt bds	47
Erie pfd	62¼	P. Ft. W. & C. 2d	70
Va. 6s	54½	Mich. South 2d	81
U. S. 6s '81 cpup'ns	98½		

MONEY MARKET.—Rules quiet and easy at 4@5 per cent. on call; 5@6 per cent. for prime paper

Sterling Exchange dull and declining.

Banker's bills quoted 126¼.

American gold lower; opening at 15¼@15¾; closing at 15⅜ per cent. prem.

California gold bars quoted at 15⅜ per cent. premium.

Government stocks firmer.

U. S. 6s of '81 98¾@99¼.

7 3-10 Treasury Notes 102@102¼.

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, August 1, 1862.

RECEIPTS FOR LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour brls.	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Rye bu.	Bar bu.
Canal	2696	188	103994	10086	....	206
G&CURR	1649	13819	9835	5074	686	563
RIRR	322	3850	5400	....	1020	....
IlCRR	1339	9750	25550	10830	500	....
CB&QRR	901	6680	37300	5070	434	....
C&NWRR	597	8193	7930	1290	320	....
A&StLRR	195	2640	17675	700	140	....
Total	7900	45083	202128	32760	3060	771

	Beef L'd lbs.	Cattle. No.	Live Hogs No.	Wool. lbs	High Wines brls.	Hid's lbs.
Canal	....	....	....	....	....	....
G&CURR	....	28	....	....	130	5010
RIRR	....	126	240	....	....	6940
IlCRR	6283	....	....	5149	369	340
CB&QRR	....	42	422	1364	....	1706
C&NW	....	....	....	....	....	1284
A&StLRR	4360	16	225	12600	53	12590
Total	10543	256	887	19123	579	30161

SHIPMENTS BY LAKE, LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour. brls.	Wheat bu.	Corn. bu.	Oats. bu.	Rye. bu.	Brl'y bu.
To Buffalo	700	49300	48400	32000	....	....
To Port Sarnia	....	....	17400	....	....	....
To Goderich	1274	....	20000	....	....	....
To Collingw'd	262	9400	18250	300	....	....
To other ports	10	....	225	....	....	....
Total	2246	58100	103425	32300	....	....

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY LAKE—AUGUST 1.

Receipts.		Shipments.	
Flour, brls	2,096	Cutmeats, lbs	18,400
Wheat, no	188		
Corn, bu	103,994	Lumber, ft	86,644
Oats, bu	10,086	Shingles, no	68,000
Barley, bu	208	Lath, pcs	1,640
Tallow, lbs	5,710	Salt, brls	387
Pork brls	635		

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY CANAL—AUG. 1.

Receipts.		Shipments.	
Lumber, ft	1,485,000	Wheat, bu	12,700
Shingles, m	1,65,000	Flour, bu	1,878
Lath, pcs	30,000	Corn, bu	154,175
Timber, ft	44,000	Oats, bu	700
Wood, cds	457	Barley, bu	20,400
Coal, tons	415	Hides, no	733
Fish, brls	13	Highwines, brls	95

The receipts of produce to-day comprised 7,900 brls flour, 45,083 bu wheat, 202,128 bu corn, 32,760 bu oats, 3,060 bu rye, and 771 bu barley.

There was a good attendance on 'Change, and the demand for produce was active and the markets steady.

There was a fair speculative demand for wheat, and the market was steady and firm—both for winter and spring grades—with sales of about 70,000 bushels, at $1 03 for No. 1 White; 98c@$1 00 for No. 1 Red; 95c for No. 2 Red; 85c for Rejected Red; 92½@93½c for Amber Iowa; 91½@93c for No. 1 Spring; 87@88c for No. 2 Spring; and 78@79c for Rejected Spring—the market closing firm.

Corn was in good request by shippers, and the market was firm—with sales of about 300,000 bushels, at 31½c for River Mixed afloat; 25@28c for River Rejected afloat; 30½@30¾c for Mixed in store; and 23@25c for Rejected in store. The market for the latter grade was very dull. At the close Mixed in store was firm at 30½c.

Oats were quiet at 28½c. Rye, 50c. Highwines, 27c. Lard is firm at 7¾@8c.

Vessels were scarce and freights quiet—with light engagements at 12½c for corn to Kingston, and 10@10½c for corn to Buffalo.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, Aug 1, 1861.

FREIGHTS—Vessels scarce and rates unchanged. The engagements were:—To Kingston:—schr. Gibraltar, corn, at 12½c—Canadian currency. To Buffalo:—schr. Phalarope, corn, at 10½c; prop. Oneida corn, at 10½c; schr. A. E. Hart, to arrive, wheat, at 10c; standard vessel, corn, at 10c.

FLOUR—Received, 7,900 brls; shipped, 2,246 brls. Market quiet. Sales:—100 brls "Nashville Eagle" White Winter extra at $5.50; 200 brls "Metropolitan" do on p. t.; 200 brls "Volcano" Winter super at $4.40; 100 brls "Becker's" double extra Spring at $4.87½; 200 brls "Kewanee" at $4.50; 100 brls "Mahoning Valley" at $4.45; 50 brls "Brown's" at $4.45; 300 brls "Goodwin's Imperial" at $4.40; 50 brls "Northwest" at $4.35; 100 brls "City Mills" at $4.30; 100 brls "Glenwood" at $4.31; 48 brls "Dominion Rock" at $4.25; 100 brls "Madison" at $4.00; 100 brls Winter super at $3.50; 100 brls "Tazewell" at $3.50; 125 brls super at $3.25; 50 brls Rye Flour at $2.75.

WHEAT—Received, 45,083 bu; shipped, 59,100 bu. Market steady and firm. Sales:—WINTER—400 bu No 1 White in store at $1 03; 6,200 bu No 1 Red in store at $1.00; 1,500 bu do at 99c; 800 bu do at 98c; 9,000 bu do at 98c; 1,900 bu Rejected at 85c. SPRING—2,000 bu Amber Iowa at 93½c; 400 bu do at 92½c; 6,000 bu No 1 spring in store at 92½c; 30,000 bu do at 92c; 4,000 bu do at 91½c; 7,000 bu do (in Munn & Scott's) at 93c; 2,000 bu No 2 Spring in store at 87½c; 6,000 bu do at 88c; 7,000 bu do at 87c; 2,550 bu Rejected at 78c; 800 bu do at 79c.

CORN—Received, 202,128 bu; shipped, 103,425 bu. Market active and steady. Sales:—15,000 bu River and Canal Mixed afloat at 31½c; 15,000 bu River Rejected at 28½c f. o. b.; 30,000 bu do afloat at 28c; 15,000 bu do at 27½c; 5,000 bu do at 25c; 140,000 bu Mixed in store at 30½c; 25,000 bu do at 30¾c; 10,000 bu do at 30½c; 20,000 bu do at 31c f.o.b.; 20,000 bu do at 32c f.o.b., buyers option for 15 days; 54,000 bu Rejected in store at 24c; 10,000 bu do at 24½c; 3,000 bu do at 24¼c; 3,500 bu fresh receipts at 25c; 1,600 bu do (on second storage) at 23c.

OATS—Received, 32,760 bu; shipped, 32,300 bu. Market quiet. Sales:—4,500 bu No 1 in store at 28½c; 2,000 bu do at 28c on track.

RYE—Received, 3,060 bu. Market quiet. Sales: 800 bu No 1 in store at 50c; 4,000 bu Rejected in store in one bin at 45c.

BARLEY—Received, 771 bu. Market quiet. Sales, 160 bags at 50c del.

HIGHWINES—Received, 480 brls. Market quiet. Sales, 150 brls at 27c.

BACON—5,000 lbs Country Clear Sides at 4c loose.

LARD—10 trcs prime Country Kettle at 8c.

BRAN—12 tons at $8.00 on track.

TALLOW—Country, 8¼@8c; City, 9@9½c.

SUGARS—Are very firm and we notice a farther advance in raw on all grades, of ¼c ₩ lb. The stocks in the city still continue light. We quote:

Cuba—Fair to choice	9⅝@10½c
Porto Rico—Fair to choice	10½@11¼c
N. Y. Refined—powdered and granulated	13¾@14c
White coffee A	13 @13¼c
Yellow coffee B	12¼@12½c
Yellow coffee C	12¼@12⅜c

HIDES—Firm. We quote:

Dry Flint	13½@14 c.
Dry Salted	11 @11 c.
Green salted	5¾@5¾ c.
Grubby	⅔ price.
Dry Calf	15 @17 c.
Green do	6 @7 c.

BUTTER—Sales of 25,000 lbs on p. t., and 25 firkins at 9¼c.

EGGS—Dull at 4@5c ₩ doz.

POULTRY—Chickens ₩ doz, $1.25@1.50; Turkeys ₩ lb, 5@6c; Pigeons ₩ doz, 40@50c.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, August 1, 1862.

BEEF CATTLE—Received to-day 823, of which 214 were received at Sherman's yards; 330 at the Michigan Southern yards, and 269 at the Pittsburgh yards. We have no change in the market to notice—prices ruling about the same as those of yesterday. The advices from New York still show a declining market, and till there is more encouraging news from there, we must look for a dull and inactive market here.

The leading sales to-day are as follows:

Hall sold Morris 37 head averaging 1,450 lbs at $3.30 at Sherman's yards.

Culver sold Allen 15 head averaging 1,221 lbs at $3.00 at same yards.

Salsbury sold Crosby 34 head averaging 1,019 lbs at $2 45 at same yards.

Austin sold Hoyt 21 head averaging 900 lbs at $2.10 at Michigan Southern yards.

Beeves.	Avg.	Price.	Beeves.	Avg.	Price.
37	1450	$3.30	20	1012	p. t.
15	1233	3.00	15	1222	p. t.
34	1010	2.45	14	930	p. t.
21	900	2.10	25	1118	p. t.
17	1098	p. t.	22	1065	p. t.
20	960	p. t.	15	1150	p. t.

HOGS—The receipts to-day have been very liberal, amounting to 1,400, and we notice a further advance of about 10c ₩ 100 on yesterday's market. There is a good demand by shippers, and also by lard manufacturers, who are purchasing very freely for the purpose of rendering into lard, which article is very firm with an advancing tendency.

Sales to-day as follows:

Hogs.	Avg.	Price.
105		$3 00
108	271	2.90
87	218	2.85

and 1,205 in lots on private terms.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, August 1.—ASHES—Market quiet and firm. Small sales at $5.75@6 00 for pots, and $7.16 for pearls.

FLOUR—Market continues heavy, while prices generally are without material change. Sales 14,900 brls at $4 85@5 00 for super state; $5.20@5 55 for extra state; $4 85@5.00 for super western; $5.50@5.40 for common to medium extra western; $5.45@5.55 for common to good shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio, and $5 55@5.50 for trade brands, market closing heavy, with no buyers at outside quotations. Canadian rules quiet without decided change. Sales 850 brls at $5 30@5 35 for common; $5 40@5.85 for good to choice extra. Rye flour quiet and firm at $3 75@4 25. Corn meal steady. Sales 420 brls at $3 30 for Jersey; $3 40 for western; $3.60 for Brandywine.

WHISKY—Market firmer; sales of 1,600 brls at 31c, including small sales at 31½c.

GRAIN—The supply of wheat is quite moderate, with a good export demand; market rules quite firm; sales of 17,800 bu. Chicago spring at $1.19@$1.28; 70,000 bu. Milwaukee club at $1.18@1.21; 24,000 bu. amber Iowa at $1.27@1 32; 1,900 bu. winter red western at $1.28@1 33; 1,800 bu amber Michigan at $1 34; 1 400 bu. white Michigan at $1 45@$1.45, and 6,500 bu. mixed western at $1.34. Rye quiet at 78@79c for western; 85@85c for state. Barley dull and nominal. Corn less active and closes rather heavy: sales of 58,000 bu. at 56c for mixed western: 53@55c for eastern: 50@51½c for unsound; 75c for choice old white Jersey. Oats rules dull at 46@48c for Jersey, Canada, western and state

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet. Sales 300 bags Santos on p. t. Sugar—Raw in fair demand and very firm. Sales 1,200 hhds at 8⅛@9c for Cuba; 8½c for Porto Rico, and 9⅞@11¼c for New Orleans; and by auction, 383 hhds do at 8⅞@9¾c, and 600 bags East India at 5⅞@6c. Total stock, Aug. 1, 1862, 37,474 hhds, including 26,236 hhds Cuba, 5,365 hhds Porto Rico, 5,655 hhds New Orleans, 103 hhds St. Croix, 145 hhds Milado, Havana 6,330 boxes and 29,803 bags Molasses firm. Sales 600 hhds Porto Rico at 3 @44c for common to choice. Total stock, August 1st, 1,634 hhds muscovado, 1 640 hhds Porto Rico, 1,866 brls muscovado, 1,488 brls New Orleans.

PROVISIONS—Pork market opened firm, but closed a shade easier. Sales 16,800 brls. at $11.60@11 25 for mess, closing at $11.00@11 12½; $9.50 for prime, and $11.00@11.25 for prime mess. Total stock, old and new, August 1st is 183,684 brls; same date last month 216,111 brls; last year 54,998. Beef quiet and firm. Sales 250 brls at $5.50@7.00 for country prime, and $8 00@10 00 for country mess; $12 00@13.75 for repacked mess; and $13 00@14 50 for extra mess. Total stock, old and new, August 1st, 20,710 packages; same time last month, 27,996; do. last year, 24,377. Prime mess beef dull and nominal. Beef hams quiet at $16.00@16.50. Cut meats in good demand; Sales, 250 pkgs, at 3½@4c for shoulders; 5½@6c for hams. Bacon sides dull and nominal. Lard very firm. Sales, 1,625 brls. at 8¼@9¾c. Butter selling at 10@14c for Ohio; 14@17c for state. Cheese steady at 5@8½c.

BUFFALO, Aug. 1.—FLOUR—In moderate demand, and market steady

GRAIN—Wheat quiet. Sales Green Bay club at $1.07; amber Iowa at $1 09; and three loads Chicago spring and Milwaukee club on private terms. Corn quiet at 42½@43c. Oats lower—sales at 37½c.

WHISKY—Market quiet and no sales.

CANAL FREIGHTS—15c on wheat and 12c on corn to New York.

CANAL IMPORTS—1,100 brls flour, 89,000 bu wheat, 45,000 bu corn, 31,000 bu oats.

CANAL EXPORTS—15,000 bu wheat, 171,000 bu corn, 11,600 bu oats, 9,000 bu rye.

LAKE IMPORTS—Imports by lake to August 1st 1,254,886 barrels flour; 11,342,279 bushels wheat, 9,702,813 bushels corn; 1,071,730 bush. oats; 144,558 bu. barley; 470,155 bu. rye.

CANAL EXPORTS—Same time: 236,178 brls flour, 10,499,611 bu. wheat, 8,243,164 bu. corn, 832,691 bu. oats, 68,528 bu. barley, 356,207 bu. rye.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED ... August 1.

Stmr Mohawk, Rickey, St Joseph, 50 cds wood, 18 brls fish.
Stmr Comet, Pabst, Two Rivers, sundries.
Prop Union, Cooper, Sarnia 1,685 m shingles.
Prop Mohawk, Pheat, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Fountain City, Pease, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Oneida, Hinckley, Buffalo.
Bark Gibraltar, McIlvain, Kingston, 1,000 bags salt.
Bark Maitland, McKenzie, Goderich, 100 cds wood.
Bark Tuscola, Richardson, Grand Haven, 100 m lumber.
Bark Adriatic, Miner, Bay City, 270 m lumber.
Brig Empire State, Martin, Buffalo, 125 tons coal.
Schr Alva, Sinclair, White Lake, 55 m lumber, 30 m lath.
Schr Fisher, Glaser, White Lake, 70 m lumber, 10 m lath.
Schr Levant, Cherry, Sarnia, 95 m lumber, 30 m shingles.
Schr Gem, Kennedy, Kingston, 1,000 bags salt.
Schr Annie Thoraine, Johnson, Green Bush, 60 cds wood.
Schr Elbe, Thomson, Green Bush, 54 cds wood.
Schr S Bates, Cannon, Muskegon, 130 m lumber.
Schr Australia, Anderson, Cleveland, 290 tons coal.
Schr Kenosha, Jackson, Buffalo, 250 m lumber.
Schr Emma, Embrecht, Muskegon, 45 m square timber.
Schr Ellen Pike, Osler, Kalamazoo, 30 m lumber, 250 m shingles
Schr Souvenir, Abrahamson, Holland, 46 cds wood.
Schr Warren, Peterken, Grand Haven, 85 m lumber.
Schr Maine, Sherman, Buffalo, 130 m lumber.
Schr Mary, Slooter, Holland, 10 m lumber.
Schr Antelope, Williams, White River, 60 m lumber.
Schr Hubbard, Neal, Sandusky, 115 cds wood.
Schr Tricolor, King, St Joseph, 20 cds wood.
Scow Hercules, Gunderson, Muskegon, 90 m lumber, 30 m lath.
Scow Cygnet, McNamara, South Haven, 12 cds wood.
Scow Tempest, Embrecht, Kalamazoo, 48 cds bark
Scow Harriet Ann, Sweenson, White River, 65 m lumber.
Scow Storm, Callow, White River, 65 m lumber.

CLEARED ... August 1.

Stmr Mohawk, Rickey, St Joseph, sundries.
Stmr Comet, Pabst, Two Rivers, 300 bu corn, 789 hides, 25 brls highwines.
Prop Pittsburgh, Webster, Buffalo 17,000 bu corn.
Prop Alleghany, Boynton, Sarina, 17,000 bu corn.
Prop Hunter Dickson, Goderich, 20,000 bu corn, 1,274 brls flour.
Prop Sun, Jones, Collingwood, 16,250 bu corn 175 bu oats, 604 brls flour, sundries
Prop Mohawk, Pheatt, Buffalo, 22 000 bu corn.
Prop Oneida, Hinckley, Buffalo, 25,000 bu corn, 325 bu oats.
Bark Tuscola, Richardson, Grand Haven.
Schr Elva, Sinclair, White River.
Schr Fisher, Glaser, White River.
Schr Essex, Obren, Buffalo, 14,700 bu wheat.
Schr Octavia, Johnson, Muskegon
Schr Annie Thoraine, Johnson, Green Bush.
Schr Elbe, Thomson, Green Bush.
Schr S Bates, Cannon, Muskegon.
Schr Emma, Embrecht, Muskegon.
Schr Ellen Williams, Fitzgerald, Buffaly, 19,100 bu corn.
Schr Puritan, Adams, Buffalo, 19,000 bu corn.
Schr Ellen Pike, Osler, Wilkinsons's Pier.
Schr Souvenir Abrahamson Holland,
Schr Warren Peterken, Grand Haven.
Schr Mary, Slooter, Holland.
Schr Levant, Cherry, Buffalo, 7,325 bu corn.
Schr Titan, Robertson, Buffalo, 20,000 bu barley,
Schr Antelope, Williams, White River.
Schr Tricolor, King, St. Joseph.
Schr Tempest Embrecht, Colony.
Schr Cygnet Mcnamara, South Haven.
Scow Harriet Ann, Sweenson, White River.
Scow Storm, Callow, White River.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

ARRIVED ... July 31.

Joliet, B. A. Thorp, 5,000 bu corn.
Ottawa, Ottawa, 5,000 bu corn.
Morris, Morris, 4,800 bu corn.
Ottawa, Cushman, 5,500 bu corn.
Lockport, Lemont, 5,500 bu corn.
Morris, Comet, 5,500 bu corn.
Ottawa, Brilliant, 5,500 bu corn.
LaSalle, Parson Brownlow, 5 500 bu corn.
Ottawa, Neptune, 7,586 bu oats.
Ottawa, Marion, 5,000 bu corn, 6 brls lime.
Marseilles, Harrington, 5,800 bu corn.
Lockport, Constitution, 5,800 bu corn.
Morris, Alcona, 5,000 bu corn.
Ottawa, Sultan, 5,800 bu corn, 5,710 lbs tallow.
Lockport, Lockport, 4 000 bu corn, 1,200 bu oats, 112 bu wheat.
Lockport, Imperial, 5,800 bu corn.
LaSalle, Africa, 1,365 brls flour, 70 bu wheat.
LaSalle, J. L. Alexander, 628 brls pork.
LaSalle, W. H. Brown, 149 tons coal.
LaSalle, Bay State, 4,424 bu corn.
Lockport, Eclipse, 5,800 bu corn.
Joliet, Humboldt, 5,000 bu corn.
LaSalle, E. Burnham, 147 tons coal.
LaSalle, Powhattan, 134 tons coal.
Ottawa, Gladiator, 4,800 bu corn.
LaSalle, Glasgow, 4,498 bu corn, 13,400 lbs hams, 73 brls pork, 3,040 shoulders, 44 doz brooms.

CLEARED ... July 31.

Ottawa, Edmonia, 65,794 ft lumber, 88 m shingles, 16 m lath.
Ottawa, Brilliant (light.)
Ottawa, Neptune, 50 brls salt.
Lockport, Lemont, 820 brls crockery.
Lockport, Lockport, (light)
Lockport, Eclipse, (light.)
Ottawa, Marion (light.)
LaSalle, Mound City, 32,850 ft lumber, 1,300 brooms, 630 lbs mdse, 107 brls salt.
Morris, Wm. Merriam, 888 lbs mdse, 4 brls liquor.
LaSalle, Salina, (light.)
Lockport, Imperial, (light.)
Morris, Arctic, (light.)
LaSalle, American Star, 260 brls salt.
Morris, Hunter, 30 brls salt.

MARINE NEWS.

VESSELS PASSING DETROIT.

DETROIT, August 1, 1862.

UP—Prop. Racine, Comet; bark Panama, Golden Fleece, Great West No 2, Maj. Anderson, Wm Jones; brig, Fountain City; schr. St. Paul, Mary Brown, Contest, Bay Queen, C. Mann, Rainbow, St. Andrew, White Cloud, Fashion, E Bates, Republic, Quickstep, Saranac.

DOWN—Prop. Rocket, Evergreen City; bark, Alexander, Jane Bell; schr. Selkirk, R. Campbell, Stella, Susquehanna, Cartwright.

Weather sultry—wind south.

MARRIED.

At Aurora, Ill., July 29th, by Rev. Wm. L. Gray, Mr. JOHN H. TITSWORTH, of the firm of L. Titsworth & Son, and Miss MARY L., daughter of the late Judge Catterell, all of Aurora.

WANTED—By a ... his wife, a ... family who may ... avenue, south of Madison ... changed. Reference ... Address Box 324.

WANTED.—An ... Book Keeper for the ... this city. Address, with reference ...

WANTED—A first class ... Trimmer ... Novelty Carriage Works ... House Desk.

WANTED—AGENTS ... able employment ... by Agents on the ... MARKING PENCIL ... two gross in one day ... Samples sent by mail ... E. P. CLARK, Northampton, Mass.

WANTED—A good ... Top Buggy and Single Harness ... Office Box 3691.

WANTED—Agents ... month and all expenses paid ... the above price to ... liberal commission ... MACHINE. Retail price ... commission ... sent free. Send for Circular ... F. O. Drawer 368, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A situation ... young man ... application in the Eastern cities ... offers his services as a clerk ... or would take general charge ... would accept a position ... goods house in Hartford, Conn. ... references given. Address ... Office.

WANTED—A good ... four or five years old ... high, good color, bay or brown ... MAN," Box 3693, Chicago.

WANTED—By a single ... man, first class board ... side. Address "H." Post Office Box ... aul 2262t

WANTED.—Bookseller ... years experience in the wholesale ... Stationery, &c., Wall Paper ... of either or all of these ... either in or out of the city. Address ... 2271.

WANTED—A House ... None but those competent ... best of references need apply ... o'clock P. M., at City Hotel.

WANTED—A situation ... Wholesale or Retail Grocery ... of two years experience ... Book-Keeping, and is willing ... "A. Z. H.," Tribune Office.

WANTED—Board ... family where there are ... Michigan or Wabash avenues ... "E. C." Post Office Box ...

WANTED—A good ... Barber—a steady man ... manent employment will be given ... born street. jy31-227-3t

WANTED.—A good ... man who can command ... terest for same and fair salary ... make a favorable arrangement ... by addressing "MERCHANT," ... when and where an interview may be had.

WANTED—A situation ... (married) as Book-Keeper ... in a Wholesale Grocery or Hardware ... resident of this city for the last ... the German and English language ... with the city and country trade ... given. Address "A. M." Tribune Office.

WANTED—A tenant ... scriber has a comfortable dwelling ... a good neighborhood to rent at a ... $250 per annum ... whole or part of the Furniture ... terms. Address P. O. Box 24, Chicago ... Third avenue.

WANTED—Agents ... mand for our valuable article ... dress, with stamp, WOOD & Co ... Chicago, or call at Room No. 8 ... jy31-233-1w

WANTED—A situation ... young man who can give ... for not enlisting ... am not afraid to work ... given if required. Address "T. K." ... jy31-224-3t

WANTED.—Agents ... cal and Traveling ... agents. Warranted ... refunded. Enclose stamp ... jy30-217-7w

WANTED—A good Boy ... to be a Printer or Druggist ... business. Apply at J. W. ... corner of Lake and Clark streets.

WANTED—A Salesman ... respondent in a Wholesale ... first class man of experience ... cago.

WANTED—To Rent ... mediately south of ... north of Harrison street ... stating terms and location ... jy29-186-1w

WANTED—To Exchange ... Frame Building ... horse power ... Berrien county, Michigan ... free timber country ... change for horses and ... reaper and mower ... politan Hall.

WANTED—A situation ... mission House ... a man of correct business habits ... well versed in Book-keeping ... some consignments. Reference ... Address "W. R.," Tribune Office.

WANTED—Boot Makers ... work and good prices ... Fitters at L. CHAPIN'S ... factory, South Bend ... South Bend, Ind., July 28, 1862.

WANTED, AGENTS ... the new HISTORICAL WAR MAP ... A Historical Sketch of all the Battles ... Fort Sumter ... price, 25 cents ... jy21-202-1m ... 82 Lake st.

WANTED—To trade ... good farming land ... Patent Rights. Address ... Tribune Office.

WANTED—One hundred ... at the Union Works ...

WANTED—At 169 Dearborn ... opposite the new Post Office ... Situations for Domestics ... A. L. BALKAM, Post Office Box ...

WANTED—Agents. The ... just the book for the times ... county in the Western States ... able and popular Books ... paralleled success ... orders (with stamp) O. F. GIBBS ... street, Chicago. Post Office ...

AGENTS WANTED—To ... for the HISTORY OF THE GREAT REBELLION IN TWO VOLUMES, BY HON. J. T. HEADLEY, Author of "Napoleon and his Marshals," "Washington and his Generals," ... Beautifully Illustrated with ... ings on Steel, Embracing Naval and Battle ... SOLD ONLY BY SUBSCRIPTION ... For territory, terms, &c., ... stamp, E. B. & R. C. TREAT, 101 Washington-st. ... jy28-113

Personal.

INFORMATION WANTED ... PAYNE ... 205 Illinois street ...

PERSONAL.—James C. ... aul 3253w

Boarding.

BOARDING—On ... avenue ... a married couple ... jy31-223-3t

BOARDING—Desirable ... at No. 67 Wabash avenue ... room suitable for two gentlemen.

BOARDING—With ... rooms, can be had ... of Lake street ... commodated.

BY E. & W. MORGAN ... GOVERNMENT ... HORSES, MULES, Jacks and Jennets ... At Morgan's ... By order of ... jy29-185-2t

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Weekly, single subscribers, (6 mo's $1.00)	1.50
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" 5 copies	6.00
" 10 copies	10.00
" 20 copies, and 1 to getter up of club	20.00

☞ Additions to clubs may be made at any time at the same rate.
☞ Money in Registered Letters may be sent at our risk.
Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

The Tribune.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 3, 1862.

Republican County Convention.

To the Republican voters of Cook County:

You are requested to meet in the towns, at your usual places of holding elections, at two o'clock p. m., on Tuesday, Aug. 12th, 1862, and in the wards of the city at the places hereinafter mentioned, at four o'clock p. m. of said day, to choose delegates to a Convention, to assemble at the Supervisor's Room in the Court House, in the city of Chicago, on Wednesday, the 13th day of August next, at two o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of nominating a Representative to the Congress of the United States from the 1st Congressional District of this State, which is now composed of the county of Cook.

All who are in favor of sustaining the present National Administration, and in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war, for the defeat of traitors, and the extinction of treason, are cordially invited to meet and act with the Republicans at the times and places specified.

The different wards and towns will be entitled to delegates as follows:

	Delegates.		Delegates
1st Ward	13	Palos	2
2d "	12	Lyons	2
3d "	8	Maine	1
4th "	5	Elk Grove	2
5th "	14	Orland	1
6th "	16	West Chicago	2
7th "	15	Lake	1
8th "	7	Hyde Park	1
9th "	4	Thornton	2
10th "	9	Leyden	2
Proviso	2	Lake View	1
Calumet	2	Northfield	2
Worth	2	Lemont	1
Wheeling	3	Niles	4
Cicero	1	Evanston	2
South Chicago	1	Schaumberg	1
Bloom	2	Jefferson	2
Bremen	2	Barrington	2
Palatine	2	Hanover	2
Rich	2	New Trier	1

In the city of Chicago the meetings will be held at the following places, and the polls will be opened at four o'clock p. m. and kept open until seven o'clock:

1st Ward—Orient House.
2d Ward—286 State street.
3d Ward—Sheriff's Office in Court House.
4th Ward—Armory.
5th Ward—Engine house, corner of Washington and Clinton streets.
6th Ward—West Market.
7th Ward—F. Frilliman's, corner of Wells and Division streets.
8th Ward—North Market.
9th Ward—Carpenter's shop on Cass street, between Michigan and Kinzie.
10th Ward—Chas. Lind, corner of Twelfth and Union streets.

At Evanston the meeting will be in the evening at eight o'clock, at the Reynolds House, and at Hyde Park at 4½ o'clock, p. m., at the depot.

The ward and town committees will call the meetings to order in their respective wards and towns. By authority.

C. N. HOLDEN,
JOSEPH MEDILL,
JACOB REHM,
H. WILLMARTH,
Members of County Central Committee.
E. S. WILLIAMS,
CASPAR BUTZ,
JULIUS WHITE,
Congressional Committee for 1st District.
Chicago, July 28, 1862.

THE REBEL PROGRAMME.

The story of the Memphis *Bulletin*, published elsewhere, concerning the rebel programme of the fall campaign, must be taken with grains of allowance. We presume there is this much truth in it, that they intend to fight us as hard as they can, and inflict as much injury upon us as possible. But it needs no ghost, or other mysterious agency, to tell us this.

RICHARDSON.

The Secession organ says that when Richardson dodged the vote on the Illinois and Michigan Canal bill he was paired with a member who was opposed to the bill. We undertake to say that this is not true. Will the Chicago *Times* please point out the chapter and verse in the *Globe* where the pair was announced, and name the man who constituted the other end of the pair? If Richardson had been paired at all it would have been with some friend of the bill, because he was opposed to it all the time.

VOTE ON THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

We publish this morning the official vote of the State by counties on the new Constitution, the Bank clause, and the Congressional Apportionment. The figures are copied from the returns in the office of the Secretary of State. The majority against the Constitution is 8,838. This is not so large as we had supposed, but, like Mercutio's wound, though not so deep as a well nor so wide as a church door, it will do. The majority against the Bank clause is 9,492, and against the Congressional Apportionment, 6,500.

GEN. HALLECK'S POSITION.

The statement in our special Washington dispatch of yesterday, that Gen. Halleck is heartily in favor of seizing all rebel property and freeing their slaves, is confirmed by the correspondent of the Associated Press. The correspondents of the New York *World* and Cincinnati *Commercial* also assert the same. We cannot doubt, therefore, that such is the fact. It behooves those Democrats who have justly regarded Gen. Halleck as one of the most shining lights of their party, to consider well the position which he has taken, while bearing upon his shoulders the vast responsibility of saving the country in its present peril.

TORIES IN ILLINOIS.

We learn from the Charleston (Ill.) *Courier* that when the news of the guerilla Morgan's recent exploits reached that place, a gang of tories rode through the streets with impunity, cheering for Morgan, Jeff. Davis, and the Southern Confederacy. We are informed that a similar scene was enacted in Vandalia. We have received a letter from Union county, stating that the secessionists there have become highly rampant and talk of driving Union men out of the county; also that a rebel flag was hoisted in one of the towns there recently, and kept flying all day.

It strikes us that the sooner the militia of Illinois are mobilized and put on the track of these cow boys, the better.

Reported Invasion of Illinois by Guerillas

A dispatch from Quincy, posted at the Tremont House last evening, says that a band of 250 guerillas crossed the river from Missouri on Friday, and shot a merchant, at a place called Canton, for the purpose of obtaining some arms in his possession, and that they then plundered his store and vamosed. Inasmuch as our regular dispatches make no mention of the circumstance, and as there is no town named Canton in that part of the State, we are inclined to doubt the story. There is, however, a Canton in Missouri, not far from Quincy. In case the report should prove true, we suggest that Richardson be immediately sent home to "conciliate" the murderers.

The Hopes and Fears of the Rebels.

[From the Richmond Dispatch, July 28th.]

It seems to be quite evident that the Yankee government, in spite of the monster war meetings which it is instigating throughout the North, will not be able to recruit its ranks by means of volunteers. It is also evident that, in the event of failure, it will resort to a draft, and that a draft is to the last degree distasteful to the Northern people. These facts having become very plain are calculated to make an impression upon our people, which, if indulged, may prove very prejudicial to our cause. Already we observe that many persons are flattering themselves that the required number of troops (300,000) cannot be raised. This is a mistake which if it should be made likewise by the government, may prove a very serious one. Our prospects at present are bright and encouraging. They can only become overcast by our own folly or negligence. Yet, though we exercise the utmost prudence and foresight, though we neglect no opportunity and forego no advantage; though we pursue every success to the utmost extent of the advantages which can be extracted from it; though our energy in the cabinet be worthy the encouragement of our soldiers in the field, we must still expect a protracted and arduous struggle—a struggle that may drag on for years, and may terminate only when our foe shall have wasted all his resources in his frantic efforts to subdue us, and shall have become ready to relinquish the contest sorely because he is too exhausted to continue it. It is proper for us to look our situation fully in the face. We must not flatter ourselves with the delusion that our trials are nearly at an end. There is not the slightest reason to fear that we shall be subjugated, but "the price of freedom is eternal vigilance."